The
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THE REPUBLICAN POSITION

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THE majority of the citizens of the United States are Republicans, because the greatest individual prosperity of this nation has been developed under the policies for which the Republican party stands and which it has carried out at all times when the direction of affairs has been under its control, and because of the confidence in the future which that record warrants.

The Republican party is the party of the future or there is no use for the party. Our past record of fifty years of achievement is the best guarantee to the country of our future fulfilment, but it is only on our future fulfilment that our usefulness will depend.

To this Republicanism which has been, is and undoubtedly will remain, the basic element of our national existence, we appeal in this campaign of 1918. We do not shift our essential policies to meet events, but events must be molded by a dominant Republicanism to meet the needs of the nation in 1918 as thoroughly as in 1898 or 1861.

This is a broad and simple program. On it our party firmly stands. I make these suggestions of our more specific purposes:

(1) To use every possible means to win the war now.
(2) To secure peace only with victory.

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(3) To begin immediately a sane preparation for the solution of the problems immeasurable in their complexity and magnitude which will come after the war. We propose to bring the government back to the limitations and principles of the constitution in time of peace, and to establish policies which again will bind up the wounds of war, renew our prosperity, administer the affairs of government with the greatest economy, enlarge our strength at home and abroad, prevent the further spread of undue socialistic tendency toward federal ownership of all the creation and distribution of wealth as a panacea for every real and fancied ill of society, and to set the nation's feet once more firmly on the path of progress and along ways which liberty and order must ever guard and preserve.

The Pledges of the Republican Party

LET me emphasize what our first purpose signifies. It means, primarily, that at this moment, the greatest of all the crises in our history, when the Republican party finds the control of the government in other hands, it still sinks deeper into the soul of the nation in becoming the dominant war party, pledging ourselves to give the last of our blood and our treasure, if necessary, to win the war and to win it now. We pledge ourselves forever against an inconclusive peace. And at every moment of faltering on the part of those in power, we instantly pick up the guerdon of battle and cry "Carry on."

The second phase of our policy pledges that we shall not permit this government to indulge in any compromise bargaining of principles; that we will stand ever vigilant against any violation of American rights, interests and honor that would come with an inconclusive peace. We propose to make certain that this great sacrifice now being made by the American nation shall have as definite a reward in the triumph of the right as had the sacrifices made by our fathers in '98 and by our grandfathers in '61-'65. This final sacrifice the Republican party will prevent becoming a sacrilege. It is peculiarly our duty and privilege to insure at least this much for our grandchildren.

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The third suggestion embraces two great constructive purposes and in a peculiarly fitting sense expresses the renewed Republicanism for, like the old Republicanism, the party is today as it always has been essentially constructive. These two phases are: (a) Preparation for peace, and (b) a proper and just restriction of the present socialistic tendency in our government, to the end that while we fight to make certain forever the right of free government throughout the world, we shall not forget that we have a Republic to preserve in North America.

Every nation in Europe, on both sides of the fighting line, is today preparing for peace. The United States alone, of all the first-class powers engaged in this war, is drifting along the ways of the moment without thought of preparation for the morrow. This we declare to be typical of the policies of our opponents. We declare that it is not an essential part of the conduct of the war, but is an ingrained characteristic of our opponents' shortsighted policy. Just as no preparation was made for war in 1914, 1915 or 1916, just so in 1918 is no preparation being made for peace. Against this fatuous ease we declare a constructive opposition.

Our party projects its vision into the reconstruction period. It proposes to take concrete account of the very many vital problems that will confront this nation once peace is declared, not only our internal problems which will bear most heavily upon us for solution, but of like importance the new problems, foreign as yet to our experience, which this nation must solve as an essential element of its new destiny as a world power. We have pledged our blood, our wealth, our industry to free from a militaristic tyranny the peoples of the earth. Phrases will not accomplish this, and not even victories upon the battle field will accomplish it unless behind those victories stand a sane, practical business-like program fit to meet on equal business terms the programs of all European nations.

We Are as Unprepared for Peace as We Were for War

THOUGH this country is today riding the high-tide of a gigantic war preparation, it is nevertheless under its present government still "Watchfully waiting." "Watchful

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waiting " is no less fallacious now than in 1915 and 1916. The fact that the pilot's horizon has enlarged from the borders of Mexico to the confines of the wide world does not decrease, but rather increases, the iniquity of this peaceful ineptitude. A greater shame than any of the past will presently be upon us if this new failure continues. The Republican party proposes vigorously to prevent the continued riding of our Ship of State in these doldrums. We will put her nose into the open sea, with the signal " Full steam ahead."

Every thinking man and woman has noted the socialistic tendencies of the present government. We declare that while there is absolutely nothing in this country which should not be taken and used for necessary war purposes, such taking shall be for war purposes only and that in such action there must be no eventual ulterior object. The Republican party from its inception has stood against undue federalization of industries and activities. We always have and still shall endeavor to find the middle ground so well defined as between " the anarcy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism of inefficient and wide-spread state ownership."

It becomes more apparent every day that it is to the Republican party, with its new Republicanism, that the nation alone can look to bring the government back to the limitations of the constitution when peace returns once more. The best thought of the party will be devoted to this all-embracing phase of government.

The Republican party declares that the American laboring man will need a protective tariff after the war more than before. We believe that labor constitutes the country's greatest asset; in this crisis labor is the country's salvation. Our protective tariff policies have made the wages of our laborers the highest in the world, and the welfare of these men must have a consideration which will give them fair representation in all the councils of the Nation, and such remedial legislation as will guarantee to them that to which in all fairness they are entitled. Moreover, we stand steadfastly with labor against the insidious influences of all criminal elements, whether organized, or unorganized.

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We will consider especially the agricultural requirements of the country. The Republican party has always been the friend of the farmer. One great element of its strength in the future, no less than of its strength in the past, will be composed of its country constituency. Greater and greater grows the importance of land development and the welfare of those on whom that burden rests, and as the values of farm-holds increase more and more become apparent the difficulties incident to their regulation and taxation. Every adequate right must be protected and every just opportunity for development carefully encouraged. To these purposes are dedicated the best brains of the Republican party.

We propose to meet the great readjustment of business in the period now dawning with sympathy and not with antagonistic curtailment. Business must be treated with an appreciation of its fundamental importance, with an enlightened realization that it has become a vast symbol of the country's wealth and power. We shall not permit business to become the shuttle-cock of the demagogue. By proper care and under a protective tariff we will see that we retain in this country those great new industries building up now so marvelously under forced war conditions, and we propose that these vast new enterprises shall not be thrown aside when peace returns once more.

Party United for War and Reconstruction

I HAVE traveled from coast to coast, and throughout the states, and it seems very clear that the party's issues are the issues of the majority of the American people, for today I can say with an absolute certainty of knowledge gained from firsthand information that the great Republican party stands and is united as the party normally equipped to win the war now and to support and stand by the great principles for which the war is being fought. The party is willing, is able, and intends to establish and preserve them.

There is no dissension in the Republican party on this point. We are not holding back. We are not playing politics. We support with every ounce of our power the purposes of

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the Nation. We regard this as the war of the whole people. We denounce inefficiency, dishonesty, weakness and every influence, whether political or economical, that might postpone the day of victory.

We do not indulge in meticulous criticisms. We do not allege specific dishonesties or disabilities, except as they may become unalterably and undeniably evident in due time. Our opposition to the party temporarily in power is based on far broader grounds and attacks basic principles, not superficial inequalities or accidents. This is no time for little things. The world is on fire.

However, let me especially emphasize one cardinal thought which inspires the renewed Republican party. That is this: War time is no time to forget proper political differences. Above all times, the moment when millions of our sons are on the battle field preparing to give their lives if need be in defense of the principle that all men have the right to govern themselves, it is equally our duty and privilege to give expression in the only known way we have to the right of governing ourselves, by registering our self-governing power at the ballot box.

Fair Political Contests Demanded

THE sons of America are fighting today in France to make certain that men in all corners of the world forever shall have the right to govern themselves. Here, in 1918, we have that privilege, and it is our duty to exercise it. The Republican party calls upon every man to exercise his voting right now, and to do it intelligently and after full discussion and consideration. To do less is to shirk the supreme duty of a sovereign citizenship and to squander worse than recklessly the richest heritage with which we are endowed. The war does not lessen, the war accentuates, these responsibilities.

All we ask is that in politics as on the battle field the American voter shall fight fair. Give us a free and open field, where there will be no underhand methods employed, and a contest on the direct issues, with policies openly and well ex-

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pressed by the opposing sides. Then let this contest continue to its rightful conclusion. The party in power says "Politics is adjourned," and then proceeds to practice the most powerful partisan politics ever attempted by any political party in any period or in any place. Without particularizing, permit me to cite the notorious conditions recently aggravated first in Wisconsin, then in Michigan, and so on, apparently, *ad infinitum.*

There will always be political contests. A fair contest for political power is no less an antiseptic in war times than in peace times. In fact, in war times we require, even more than in peace times, the most careful scrutiny of the principles and of the candidates which are to rule us.

What we need in this country is not less politics, but more attention to politics. It is just as essential that our vigorous individualistic thinking shall be fairly registered in the November elections as it is that our individualistic, vigorous fighting shall triumph on the French battle fields. While our boys in Europe with their rifles are defending the right of man everywhere to govern himself, their fathers and their brothers will use that right at home at the ballot box.

The individual rights of all American citizens are and must be exactly what the individual rights of the members of the Republican party are, namely, to participate in the party's affairs on a basis that must always remain equally sacred and sacredly equal.

Another thought dominant in our renewed organization is this: Our party has no yesterdays. We do not care how a man voted in 1912, 1914 or 1916; nor his reasons for so doing. Whatever his ticket may have been is his affair, not ours. The great work before us is too vital for us to consider anything but the present and the future. All who are with us now and who wish to share with us that work are entitled to identically the same consideration.

What a Republican Victory Will Mean

THE renewed party declares that while its principles are essential and must be adhered to, the character of its men who are to hold office is of prime importance. The party

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pledges that every candidate shall be a man supremely pro-American, believing in one flag and one people for this country. Every candidate will be one who will repudiate every vote not wholly loyal and denounce any support not wholly patriotic; he will be willing to give his all and the country's all for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and he will strive irrevocably for a peace by victory and we will never permit a traffic in principles.

Finally: I must say that I trust there may be no allegations from either one side or the other concerning disloyalty in the coming campaign. Any such allegation will give a totally false impression of conditions in this country to the enemy. And the man, or the committee, or party who starts anything like that will be guilty, in the very act, of the worst kind of disloyalty.

A Republican victory this fall will mean primarily one thing, an ever-increasing vigorous prosecution of the war. A Republican Congress means a war Congress which will be a warranty of its own performance and a guarantee of a complete fulfilment of duty by every department of the government. Every Republican vote cast is another nail in the Kaiser's coffin, every Republican Congressman elected is another stone piled on his tomb. *I hope and trust that the party in power will work by the same token. Let there be no contest in this country as to anything that touches the war, between any individuals or between any political parties, except such a contest in effort as may discover who can serve us the best and who can give us the most.*

Such is the broad, clear, steady vision of the renewed Republicanism. It offers the American Nation a history of potent achievement to which it remains consistently steadfast and a present of loyal and unselfish devotion of which it is justly proud. Its future, guaranteed by its past, underwritten by its present, will measure its steps forward by the new needs of the Nation.

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OUR NEW INTERNATIONALISM

Diplomatic, Social and Economic Conditions Changed

By SENATOR GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK
[CHAIRMAN U. S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS]

ONE of the notable effects of war on the United States is the disappearance or subsidence of domestic issues. In place of them we have growing international problems and foreign relations greatly modified.

For generations the American people have had their attention almost constantly confined to questions of domestic policy. Contending parties have fought over them and but little attention has been given to international matters. About the only notable exception was the change brought about by the Spanish-American War which had brought us into contact with Asia and the far east. It served also to fix our attention upon our interests in the Pacific Ocean and it was naturally followed by the Panama Canal project for connecting that ocean with the waters of the Atlantic. That in turn developed a deeper interest in Pan-American matters and served to bring the United States into closer international relations with the many republics of Central and South America.

Even after the above changes, however, America held herself aloof from the affairs of the rest of the world. There was something more than three thousand miles of ocean which separated us from European politics and European diplomacy. There was the traditional aversion to becoming involved in their disagreements and controversies.

Even after the great war broke out America, under the leadership of President Wilson, struggled to maintain her neutrality and to avoid becoming involved in the conflict. Only when it became evident that Germany proposed to make herself the dominant power of the world and to trample un-

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der foot not only nations with which she was at war but to destroy the rights and liberties of neutral nations as well, did it become necessary for the United States to enter the struggle as she did on the sixth of April, 1917. That entry has entirely changed the course not only of American history but probably also the history of the world. It has perhaps resulted in saving civilization from destruction and it has certainly prevented Europe from returning to the era of the dark ages as it would have done if Germany had conquered.

Few, if any, appreciated at the time the importance of America's entrance into the war. Few realized that the collapse of the great Russian Empire was at hand and that that collapse would probably have made Germany the master of Europe except for the almost simultaneous entry of the United States into the conflict.

MANY YEARS TO RESTORE FORMER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

WHETHER we will or no, whether we like it or not, our entry into the struggle has given to the United States an interest in international relations and international problems of which we shall probably never see the end. It has brought us into relations so close and intimate with our co-belligerent countries that we will necessarily be deeply involved not only in the terms of the peace which is to succeed this war but in the relations which will succeed the peace.

It is easy to see, for instance, that it will probably take many years to restore anything like the former commercial relations between the United States and Germany after the war ends. It is also apparent that the very intimate relations of friendship and common interest which have been established during the war will serve after the war ends to make business and commercial relations very close between the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and our other associate countries.

Moreover, it is obvious that the longer the war lasts the closer will the relations become between the United States and the other countries of the western hemisphere. For nearly four years now Germany has had practically no com-

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mercial or financial relations with the twenty-six Pan-American republics, and the longer this condition lasts the more difficult will it become for Germany ever to regain her former commanding position with them. Every month now makes their relations with the United States closer. This is true of banking relations. It is true also of imports and exports. It is true also of social intercourse.

OUR ALLIES OWE US $6,500,000,000

THERE is still another particular in which the war is tending to unite the interests of the United States with those of the nations associated with us in this war. I refer to the fact that the United States has become an enormous creditor nation and has advanced vast loans to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. This establishes an entirely new relation in the history of the world or, at least, upon a scale so immense as to make the situation entirely novel. These nations already owe to the Government of the United States six and a half billion dollars and this amount will be enormously increased as the war goes on. Heretofore nations have as a rule borrowed from individuals. They have sold their securities in any market of the world where corporations, banks and individuals would purchase them. Their creditors, therefore, have not been sovereign nations but unorganized creditors. At the close of this war, however, the Government of the United States will be a creditor of our associate nations in the war to an extent so vast as to constitute an entirely new situation and to raise entirely novel problems of international intercourse and relationship. Undoubtedly these prodigious credits will influence international arrangements, commercial treaties and the future relations of the nations themselves.

And so the fact is that one of the results of this war, whatever other result it may have, will be to take the attention of the American people away from the smaller domestic problems and to fix their attention more and more upon the great problems which grow out of international relations.

This change will make it easier for the development of

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that future which we all look forward to when government will cease to be simply national and become international; when law and order in the affairs of the world will become a matter of international arrangement and agreement, and when international law will become as powerful and conclusive a method of settling international differences as domestic law is in the best governed countries.

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OUR AIRCRAFT PREPARATIONS

Some Observations and Conclusions Regarding the Most Difficult Part of the Work

By EDWIN WILDMAN

AMERICA has got to think in terms of aircraft development. Airmen thinkers have for some time had a prophetic eye to the future, but the public has yet to vision the significance of this new mechanism, from its various aspects that relate to public safety, world safety and sea security. I do not refer alone to the present achievements in aircraft, but to the future possibilities.

The war has thrown forward the airplane twenty-five years. Yesterday it was the plaything of a few daring and ingenious youths, later it became "the eyes of the army;" quickly it developed into a fighting machine, carrying tons of explosives; next it bombed cities, fortifications, troops—a definite and indispensable adjunct of the battle line in Europe. Today it has developed into a military force—an air army, scout, battle plane, bomb thrower, operating over land and sea—of limitless potentialities and possibilities. German planes attack London and Paris, English planes have flown to Petrograd and Constantinople, carrying heavy burdens of bombs. Italian planes penetrate Austrian territory. American planes are making daily trips from New York to Washington. Mail, express and passenger routes are contemplated from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Many large cities are reserving their aeroplane landing fields. Germany is planning an after-the-war conquest of the air. Her great aeroplane factories, her aero corps are to be kept going. Does she plan to bomb Europe into subjection, failing in her arms ?

Today we are planning to fly across the ocean. Hints come out of Germany that lead Washington to send out warn-

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ings with instructions what to do in case of an air raid. Office building elevators are posted with them. The era of air navigation, whether for war or peace, is here. It will progress just as surely as the ship progressed from the sailing to the gas propelled 20,000 ton steel greyhound; just as surely as the automobile, the steam engine, the telephone and the wireless progressed. We may view the future of the aeroplane, in its peaceful pursuits, as the last word in rapid transportation; in its war aspect we greet it with after-war consideration of grave importance. The super-aircraft nation will hold the balance of power. The progress in engine building and plane construction warrants the vision. Imagine a thousand horse power in the air, hurling a plane carrying tons of bombs through space at a hundred miles an hour! In view of the present progress in aircraft this is not a large stretch of vision.

THE WARS OF THE FUTURE

PICTURE the 3,000,000, or a fraction thereof, of the automobiles in the United States suddenly taking wings, lifting themselves over armies, navies, or cities, carrying hundreds of thousands—millions—of tons of explosives! An air army of ten thousand—one hundred thousand—bombing planes could destroy cities, railroads, munition plants, war fleets, and human beings by the tens of thousands, and then go on their way to give battle *only in the air*. The time may not be far distant when we shall no longer be dependent upon sea and land navigation to transport the huge battle planes across continents or oceans. They will encompass the distance under their own power, with their own crews, carrying their burdens of explosives—at 150 to 200 miles an hour, perhaps faster.

These are thoughts of the future that prompt us to the necessity of thinking today in terms of aircraft. It behooves us to think of our own efficiency now and of our preparedness for that rapidly approaching future, when war will be struck in the air, fought and determined in the air—a vantage point inaccessible to all known instruments of war but the aeroplane itself.

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Are we speeding up, keeping up with the progress in Europe; with the constantly increasing progress in Germany? Will we assert our supremacy in the war and maintain our supremacy and production in the future? There is only one answer to these questions. The answer is, "We must," if we are preparing for the future as well as the present, for the battle-plane of Europe has come to stay—it must stay in increasing perfection, efficiency, size, fearsomeness and quantity, in America.

The American production of war aircraft has been under way something over a year. To meet the requirements abroad was a problem that confronted our engineers and our manufacturers, of intricate, scientific, and colossal proportions. Early in the program it was decided that this could be achieved only by quantity production, in the manner found successful by our automobile builders. Hence to them the government turned for help.

WHAT QUANTITY PRODUCTION MEANS

QUANTITY production is achieved by perfect co-ordination of a number of different manufacturing plants, each building the parts best suited to its particular equipment; in the case of the aircraft motor and plane, quantity production is building those parts so absolutely perfect as to be indistinguishable from and interchangeable with the parts built by any other concern working on the same plan and specification—down to the two-thousandth of an inch, both in metal and wood working. The part, no matter how small or complex, built in an Elmira machining shop, must fit without "fitting" work, into another part built in Toledo. A screw or connecting rod made at Detroit must correspond exactly with its complementary part or with its duplicate made in Elizabeth, New Jersey, or Flint, Michigan. There must be no deviation either as to size, weight, or hardness of the metal. An assembled motor made at Dayton must set into a fuselage, or aeroplane body, made at Detroit or Buffalo.

To accomplish this scientific achievement is to insure not only production in quantity, but to make possible the rapid

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substitution of parts on the field of action. It also permits the entire separation of manufacturing functions and enables the assembly plant to draw necessary supplies from any one of its co-ordinating manufacturing units irrespective of distance. In this is involved the transportation problem, requiring the rapid movement of forged parts to their machining plant and thence to their assembly plant and thence to the aviation field and to tide water. Nothing must interfere with the smooth exchange and quick supply lest one slight holdup of one part defer assembly and hold back deliveries.

When America was faced with the problem of contributing its share to the air battle in Europe, the Government naturally turned for knowledge of aircraft to the existing and proven engines and planes in use at the front. The various models successfully built in England and France were studied, brought over here, and taken under expert consideration with a view to quantity production.

WHY WE DID NOT REPRODUCE FOREIGN PLANES

IT is the opinion of some aircraft experts in this country that we should have and might have followed slavishly the European models and have produced the aircraft so much needed on the battle line—so much needed primarily because it had become almost impossible in England and France to accelerate aircraft production.

Upon careful examination and investigation of the situation in regard to European aircraft, it was found that the European models, both engines and fuselages, were to almost an exclusive extent dependent upon highly skilled labor in the fitting or finishing rooms.

The European motors were highly complicated and technical machines, composed of an extraordinary number of parts, and these parts, to secure perfect unity, had to be fitted by machine artisans before they were successfully developed to perfection.

In this country, in the automobile business, our machines were built so as to work in measurements of two thousandths of an inch automatically. In Europe the final "machin-

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ing" was done largely by skilled artisans. This country had not developed the same type of skilled fitters, and furthermore *to employ or develop such a class of workmen would be only to find ourselves confronted with the problem of limited production.*

It was thought that the most advisable method to pursue in the case of the engine was to develop an all-American motor. To accomplish this a number of the most skilled automobile engineers were called in and asked to pool the secrets of their various motors into one, all-American, Liberty Motor.

Such men as Sir Henry Fowler and Major-General Branker were of the opinion that to really reproduce and imitate the existing foreign motors, was to take a step backward, and it was demonstrated in one or more of the largest automobile concerns in America that to build a certain English motor only brought disaster. Its requirements did not fit in with existing machine tools and shop practices in this country. *In fact, the human element in skilled labor was an important consideration.* Men trained on American machines in the method and manner characteristic of America could not accustom themselves to unfamiliar designs, plans and specifications, and methods of foreign production. All these factors led to the rejection of the reproduction of foreign motors and stimulated the development of the now famous Liberty Motor.

Furthermore, abroad they were using something like sixty different types of engines and had we undertaken such a program, we would have had our manufacturers all experimenting and competing along different lines, with the result of lack of co-ordination and the total failure of quantity production.

WHO PRODUCED THE LIBERTY MOTOR

THERE were called into consultation such men as Mr. Ferguson of the Pierce Arrow, Mr. White of the Cadillac, Mr. Leland of the Lincoln Motor Company, Mr. Crone of the Wright-Martin, Major Hall of the Hall-Scott Company,

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Lieut-Col. Vincent of the Packard Company, together with General Squires and Colonel Deeds of the Signal Corps, to whom were given the responsibility of producing the Liberty. To these men were given all the confidential data of all foreign engines and all American engines, and in the production of the Liberty, *there were not utilized any but tried-out principles,* either abroad or in this country. Factory secrets were laid upon the table and the Liberty became the composite of motor perfection, a twelve cylinder engine that ran in a test fifty hours to the complete satisfaction of the experts. This occurred last August.

The original committee who actually designed and passed upon the Liberty engine included Colonel Deeds, Chief of Equipment, Division of the Signal Corps; Major Haeslett of the Signal Corps, formerly Chief Engineer of the Studebaker; President Leland and Mr. Lang, his factory expert, of the Lincoln Motor Company; Mr. Bealle, production manager of the Packard, and Mr. Hunt, engineer of the Packard; Henry Ford and his chief engineer, Mr. Wills; Mr. Chrysler of the Buick Company; Mr. White of the Cadillac, and Mr. Shaffer of the Nordyke & Marmon Company.

In the meantime the Curtiss Company perfected and developed a motor for their already successful training-plane of that name, and worked out other advanced types. They produced 75 per cent of the flying boats and 80 per cent of the training planes. They have also produced a new engine that is reported to have developed more power than the Liberty.

The Liberty Motor is today being manufactured on a quantity production basis, both in eight and twelve cylinders. It is generally pronounced by expert engineers as the most perfect type of aeroplane motor produced, although it has undergone various and necessary changes in its development with relation to speed and lightness.

It is not permissible at this time to give figures as to quantity production, although numerous statements have been made in print. While the Aircraft Board is ultra-conservative and is averse to extravagant claims, it is fair to say, from my personal observations on an extended visit to

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most of the concerns producing aircraft, that the public should have every confidence in the production in necessary quantity and the satisfactory results obtained by the Liberty Motor, both over land and sea, in planes of American and foreign production, in battle line and in flying submarine chasers, known as flying-boats.

The Liberty is being built both in highly equipped automobile factories and in new plants especially constructed for the sole purpose of building these motors in quantities. These plants employ thousands of men and women and the skill of the workers is rapidly achieving quantity production.

Later some of the details and many of the inspiring facts, as well as some of the obstacles, will be dwelt upon. The story of the development and achievement of this great triumph in aircraft machines is the romance of modern engineering, and unfortunately has been the subject of much romancing by ill-informed writers, unauthorized to write or speculate upon information of importance to the enemy. A plan to make public reliable information is under consideration and at the proper time will be given to the public.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AEROPLANE

THE development of the aeroplane in the last year has been fraught with as delicate scientific problems and intricate calculations as in the case of the engine. The aeroplane is yet in its infancy, but fortunately its infancy assumes rather perfect proportions. All the world knows of the efficiency of the American training-plane, largely produced by the Curtiss Company in conjunction with the Willys units at Toledo and Elmira, as well as Buffalo. This plane, however, like other light and swift European planes, was quickly auxiliated at the fighting front by a type of plane which could give battle and drop bombs. To utilize the designs of existing foreign planes of the larger types, was the problem put before our engineers. We undertook to build both English and French planes, the Bristol and the de Haviland, in this country. We found that what held true of the foreign motors to a large extent held true of the foreign built

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planes. Their plans and designs were not susceptible of quantity output, an essential for large production. Our factories became experimental stations at the beck of the changing orders from Washington and we were compelled to pass through a trying experience of developing larger and more powerful planes along the lines of proven principles in foreign planes, that would stand the test of bomb-carrying and of strength and design necessary to accommodate double the amount of power used in foreign planes—planes that had proper carrying facilities for engine, rifles, and bombs, and yet could attain greater speed than had been previously produced abroad for planes of similar type.

It is an axiom that when a plane arrives at perfection, it becomes obsolete. The science of flying, and the requirements of battle planes are moving forward so rapidly. It is true we have built with great success the de Haviland plane, both the advanced training-plane and the battle-plane, and we are now developing and have developed, for the use of the Liberty Motor, the powerful Handley-Page and the Caproni.

America is not behind in its development and its abilities to turn these planes out in quantity production. This our manufacturers have accomplished. We have solved many problems of steel, heat treating processes, alloys, fabrics, woods, and various scientific principles involved in weight and speed. We have overcome innumerable obstacles. We have other problems, perhaps equally intricate, but we have developed quantity production in brains, too, and what is of prime importance, we have centered in the production aircraft program that essential, the "sporting spirit" in production, all the way from the Chief of Production to the patient girl in the testing room, from the growers of the castor bean to the spruce lumber-jacks of Alaska.

Despite delays, apparently largely coincident with the development of an almost new science, it is not expressing too much optimism to say that the American manufacturers and the experts in aircraft in this country today have arrived successfully at the point, if not the peak of, quantity production.

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WHO WILL PAY THE NEW TAXES?

How the Government Will Raise That $8,000,000,000

By HON. CLAUDE KITCHIN

[CHAIRMAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS]

Congressman Kitchin has prepared, for FORUM *readers, a careful analysis of the new war revenue taxes—clearly defining the Government's attitude toward business and war profits.*

THE Administration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, announces that to properly finance the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, it is necessary to raise by taxation, in addition to the amount now being raised under existing law, $4,000,000,000, or a total taxation of $8,000,000,000.

When one contemplates the enormous amount of bond issues, which, without this larger tax levy, must become necessary and the immense burden which their annual interest charge alone would entail upon this and future generations and the danger of inflation of credits and rise of prices which large bond issues involve, the wisdom of the Administration's insistence upon such increased tax collection becomes at once apparent.

The closest estimate of Secretary McAdoo is that we shall have to expend for the year at least $24,000,000,000. If, with a new revenue measure, we raise in all the desired $8,000,000,000, we will have to issue for the finance requirements of the year $16,000,000,000 of bonds.

We have already issued and sold $10,000,000,000, totaling $26,000,000,000, issued and to be issued, exclusive of $2,000,000,000 of war saving certificates provided for.

The annual interest charge on these bonds, at the 4¼ per cent rate, is $1,105,000,000, requiring more than one-eighth of the contemplated amount of taxes each year to pay.

Should we make no further tax levy and content our-

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selves with the collections under existing laws, our bond issues by the end of the year would amount to $30,000,000,000.

This would entail an annual interest charge, even if we can keep the interest rate at 4¼ per cent, of $1,275,000,000, and it would take more than one-fourth of the collections from taxes each year to pay it.

From this it is not difficult to conclude that not only is the Administration's determination to insist on such increased taxation economic wisdom but an economic necessity.

Eight billion dollars is twice as much as this country or any other nation in the world has ever attempted to raise by taxation in one year. It is nearly three times the total amount of collection from taxes and bonds during the four years of the Civil War.

HARDSHIPS IN TAXATION INEVITABLE

IT goes without saying that to provide for the raising of this huge sum, Congress has a most difficult and appalling task. But the duty is clear, the responsibility is vast. The Constitution imposes the duty and responsibility of originating such a revenue measure upon the House of Representatives, and, under the rules, they, in the first instance, are transferred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee has already assumed the responsibility and begun the first steps towards the performance of the duty and will go forward determinedly and as rapidly as possible. Protest and condemnation are inevitable, especially from those who have neither duty nor responsibility in the matter.

To frame any bill imposing high taxes which will have the approval of all the taxpayers is impossible, nor is it possible to write a bill without imposing hardships on many taxpayers, or without containing in its operation and enforcement inequities and inequalities in many particular cases. There never has been and never will be a tax law perfectly equitable. Indeed, every law, civil or criminal, however clear and just its provisions may seem, works in its operations hardships and inequalities in cases that sometimes arise. It

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shall be the effort of the Committee and Congress to obviate as far as possible such inequalities and inequities. To aid us in the effort we have before us the experience of the operation and enforcement of the present revenue acts.

Instead of a bill additional to the two or three existing acts, the Committee proposes to embrace in one comprehensive bill all the tax legislation with respect to internal revenue, including the income tax, excess of war profits tax, the estate tax and all other excise taxes. It may be said here, too, that no doubt in order to ease the payment of the colossal amount of taxes a reasonable installment plan will be provided for.

WHERE THE HUGE TAXES WILL FALL

HOW shall we go about it to get the $8,000,000,000? Congress and the country are in entire agreement with the President in the declaration in his revenue message that the big increase must come chiefly from incomes, excess of war profits and the luxuries. Wealth, therefore, must be taxed instead of poverty, luxuries instead of necessities. We shall have to retain the list, including the luxuries and semi-luxuries, subject to the excise tax of existing statutes and increase the rates in most, if not in all, of them and shall have to add many articles to the excise tax list. After doing this, it is evident that the larger portion of the increase must be derived from incomes and excess of war profits. The requirement of such large increased revenues necessitates, of course, largely increased rates.

We should proceed along the concretely practical rather than the abstractly ideal line. What an ideal and happy situation would confront us if, as the boy at the front is devoting to his country his full capacity to fight, the business man, the money-maker, at home would make up his mind to devote to his country, during the war, his full capacity to make money, and be glad in the thought that, each morning as he begins his labor, the day should be a day of service to his country, ambitious in rivaling his competitor only in contributing a larger proportion to his Government for its support! But the longest war is too short a time to educate such

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a sentiment and effort into him. Nor is it practical or possible to force them into him by law.

All collections from business must come from profits. In exacting contributions from business we must recognize its fundamental incentive to effort, profits, its main ambition, more profits. We must not destroy either. We must keep in mind that business as it relates to the national revenues has two important and necessary functions to perform, first, to furnish the Government a large portion of its needed collections, second, to help the Government dispose of its Liberty Bonds at each new issue.

THE GOVERNMENT—THE NEW PARTNER IN BUSINESS

WITHOUT profits it can perform neither, and if incentive and ambition of business be destroyed there will be no profits. We must take care that the goose that lays the golden egg be not killed or disabled. The egg just now is essential to the Government and the survival of the goose is essential to the egg. That is to say, in any scheme of large tax levies, the cupidity of business must be reckoned with and, after payment of all taxes, it must be left profits sufficient to preserve the incentive of aggressive efforts to continue its profit-making. It must continue to make efforts and to make profits because the Government must continue to have a part of those profits, and in all probability, in many cases, a large part.

Not only the Committee and Congress, but the Price Fixing Board should keep these considerations constantly in view. Otherwise, Congress might be forced to resort for the greater portion of its revenues to direct taxes on consumption. On the other hand, the war needs of the country demand that Congress require of business, corporate and individual, a partnership in its income and profits with the Government. It may be necessary in many cases for the Government to be the bigger sharer. Business, too, must be open and honest with its new partner, and should so control its cupidity and ambition as to co-operate with glad enthusiasm in all the aims and efforts of such partner.

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To get rich quick out of the war, or during the war, will by the revenue necessities of the Government hereafter be a forbidden indulgence. Designed profiteering and "blood-money" making must cease. However, we should be careful not to construe all increase of incomes and profits since the war as profiteering and "blood money." Large inflation, or rather expansion, of credits and the big difference between supply and demand have caused to be made immense profits. The man and the industry that had the supply inevitably made extraordinary profits. Perhaps, they will continue to make such profits but will not be able to appropriate so large a part to their own use. The big new partner will take a heavy hand in the appropriation to its own use.

While, no doubt, others have engaged in the deliberately planned and manipulated profiteering and "blood-money" making, the Government contractors and subcontractors will probably be found to be the chief offenders.

WEALTH WILL NOT BE PENALIZED OR CONFISCATED

WEALTH will not be penalized or confiscated, but it will understand, of course, that the Government must not be paralyzed by lack of funds. The taxpayer, however, big be he, can be sure that the Committee and Congress will not adopt in the making of a tax bill any such theory as taking for the Government all income in excess of any specified amount, now being agitated by quite a respectable few.

A comparison of the income tax returns of corporations and individuals for the years 1914—the year the war began—1916 and 1917 and the prodigious increase of incomes in 1917 over those of 1914 furnish us a sure starting point in the income and excess profits tax program. Corporate net incomes for the year 1914 amounted to $3,940,000,000; individual net income amounted to $4,000,000,000, a total income of $7,940,000,000

In 1916 corporate net incomes amounted to $8,765,900,000; individual net incomes amounted to $6,300,000,000, a total of $15,065,900,000. This shows an increase of 1916 over 1914 in corporate incomes of $4,825,900,000, and in

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individual incomes of $2,300,000,000, or an increase in both of $7,125,900,000. While for the calendar year 1917 the returns have not as yet been completely tabulated, it is estimated by the Treasury Department that corporate incomes will reach $10,000,000,000 and individual incomes will reach $7,000,000,000, or a total of both $17,000,000,000. Thus there was an increase in 1917 over 1914 in corporate incomes of $6,060,000,000, and individual incomes of $3,000,000,000, an increase in both of $9,060,000,000. Assuming that for the calendar year of 1918 the incomes, corporate and individual, will equal those of 1917, and they will, unless the Price Fixing Board materially interferes, and that we shall be compelled to raise from such incomes and profits $6,000,000,000, it can be seen that, if proper adjustments are made, it can be done without destroying or seriously crippling business or confiscating incomes of corporations or individuals. After taking the $6,000,000,000—and that amount may not be necessary—there will still remain to the individual and corporation at least $3,000,000,000 more income and profits than in 1914, or about 40 per cent more.

WHATEVER amount the Government must have from such incomes and profits, among the different problems are, how to make the proper adjustment, how many brackets in the graduation of the rates, what will the rates in each bracket be, what should the deductions be, how much exemption should be allowed, shall business or industry be placed in different groups, and a different exemption and rate apply to the several groups, etc. These are some of the intricacies and difficulties confronting the Ways and Means Committee and Congress. However high the rate, however large the amount the taxpayer, individual or corporate, must contribute, he should console himself with the thought that every dollar of it is to help his Government save his life in the death stuggle now going on. All should realize that the time has come for every patriot to do, not his bit but his all for his country. The boy at the danger front in France is doing his all. Can we who remain at home in safety afford to do less?

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OHIO'S WAR WORK

Striking Differences in the War Legislation of the Empire Middle Western State

By HON. JAMES M. COX
[GOVERNOR OF OHIO]

In the first comprehensive article written by Ohio's Governor, since we entered the war, he reveals the adjustment of labor differences, the energies of women and the food productions of this great agricultural State.

THE opportunity to present to the American people the special character of the war measures projected by patriotism and energy of the people of Ohio is most welcome. This review of the special duties conferred upon the Governor and his advisory committees as requested by the editor of THE FORUM is cheerfully written.

There have been certain important differences between the conduct of war measures in Ohio from that of other States.

The vast achievement in Ohio is that of the people themselves. Men and women probably unknown outside of their immediate localities have labored as hard, as earnestly and as long as anyone attached to any sub-division of the Government. It should, therefore, be understood that in referring to the State as a governmental unit, its work has been largely to direct volunteer service. Unification has made possible every accomplishment, with all aid running in a single line from the boys and girls in the schools to the head of the State government.

In what is here set down, an effort is made to summarize what appear to be the leading activities of Ohio in support of the nation's war program.

WAR ENERGIES OF THE STATE

THE Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, appointed on June 1, 1917, by the Governor, aside from its functions to inspire the war energies of the State, holds a unique

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position among other organizations of a similar character in other States. Being a Committee created to mobilize the resources of war, to act specifically as an aid to the war policies of the National Government, its character became so closely interwoven with the universal spirit of patriotism of the State of Ohio, that it was not nesessary to prescribe its authority and usefulness, either by act of Congress or of the State Legislature. Unlike Councils in some states, it does not have legal status. The Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, operates as a war cabinet, advisory to the Governor. It aims to include in its active authority the co-operation of the State Departments. It is a consulting cabinet, a sort of supreme court of inquiry through which all local and city organizations of war character can be advised and assisted in defense measures. The numerous local defense councils and war units of Ohio, which sprang up from the fallow soil of patriotism, through organizations of local initiative, in various counties and cities; the allied war agencies in the state, such as the American Red Cross, the United States Public Service Reserve, the Boys' Working Reserve, the Department of Agricultural Extension at the Ohio State University, and many others; these were the dependents and co-operators with the Council of Defense of the State.

The tremendous work accomplished by the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense of Ohio, has not required the support of statutes. In some respects, the council has considered this fortunate, being relieved in this way of any restriction on its functional work.

The position which the State of Ohio has taken toward the women of the State has been noteworthy, chiefly because the industry and the energy of the women themselves has given them an executive record which surpasses that of some other States.

The Ohio Council, for instance, has a woman member.

This was because it seemed preferable to give women war-workers in the State direct representation.

In co-ordinating all possible war agencies in Ohio, it was obvious that additional members might be appointed to

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the Council from time to time. Therefore, the foundation of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was conceived so that the scope of the organization could be enlarged at any time.

The men chosen to serve came from all parts of the State, from Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Youngstown, Akron, Toledo, Springfield, Bucyrus. The main Committees were those of Finance, Food Conservation, Labor and Industrial Relations, Publicity, Transportation, Americanization and a Committee on County and Community Council Organization. There were sub-committees on health, on patriotic education, on motor truck transportation, on shipbuilding, on vagrancy, schools, on home community, on industrial plants.

It was not necessary for the Committee on Finance to secure any funds for the operation of the Council, because the State Legislature had made an appropriation transferable for that purpose on the direction of the Governor. Also the whole-hearted co-operation of the entire council with Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps propaganda relieved the Committee on Finance of any obligation or special work in these activities. As a matter of fact the session of the General Assembly of Ohio had adjourned before the declaration of war, and therefore the plan of the State Defense Council had not been disclosed. Anticipating such an emergency, however, the State Legislature had previously appropriated $250,000 for war uses. The statute making this appropriation is explanatory.

Of the $250,000 so appropriated, approximately $131,587 was expended by the Adjutant General of Ohio in recruiting the National Guard and for other military necessities of the Ohio National Guard incident to mobilization for war under order of the President.

The balance of the $250,000 appropriation has been expended by the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense.

Owing to her geographical connection with the East and West, the State of Ohio was regarded as an index in war measures for other States.

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ENORMOUS WAR INDUSTRIES SAFEGUARDED

THEREFORE, the work of the various Committees, the conditions with which they had to deal, became perhaps typical of conditions existing in other large middle-western States, where the remoteness of their position from the Atlantic seaboard might have reasonably reduced their sense of war energy in the cause of self-defense. The enormous industrial operations of the State, the farm areas, those splendid agricultural facilities for progress in food manufacture, brought up the question of adjusting the labor and industrial relations of the State to the needs of the war.

The Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations set itself three chief tasks. They were problems which required a respect for the rights of employers and employes.

1—To create policies affecting labor, employment and industry in Ohio, during the period of the war.

2—The adjustment of labor disputes, threatened or actual. Disputes, for instance, which involve the conditions of workers, which speeded up war production, which produced the maximum of output.

3—The energetic co-operation of Ohio's twenty-two State and State Free Employment Agencies, financed by the War Emergency Fund, granted by the Legislature to the Governor, by which the Council is maintained.

It was primarily decided by the Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations that no changes should be made in the existing labor protective statutes of Ohio. And it was further agreed that the laws protecting the health of women and children in all industries should continue to be rigorously enforced in the State. It was the opinion of this committee that the excellent laws of the State of Ohio, governing labor, were the best support of the war measures in the making of war material we could supply the National Government.

It was the opinion of the Council that the time had not yet come to suspend the protective laws or regulations governing industries. The Committee further confirmed this decision by special investigation, with the result that those

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conditions which appeared in the State to threaten the pre-war laws and regulations affecting labor were modified, were opposed by other means. This led to some misunderstanding of labor interests in the State, but the Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations placed itself on record as being willing and anxious to join with the Government. This was accomplished by the nation-wide energies of the War Emergency Employment Campaign, which was directed primarily to secure shipbuilders. The Committee requested the proviso, however, in this demand from the National Government, that in any scheme of co-operation with the Government, it should not take from the State of Ohio such labor as might be necessary to the war industries of the State. It was the opinion of this Committee that the Government in being supplied with labor from the State of Ohio should, in return, allot to this State a fair and proportionate number of employees needed for shipbuilding and other Government labor in the State. It was further requested that the Government agencies in the State of Ohio engaged in rounding up workers should operate and employ through the State agencies, through the State Employment system. This was proposed so as to prevent duplication of effort, to avoid confusion to the drafting of men from the State for jobs outside the State, and so deplete the labor needs of the State itself.

The question of having a general registration of women in the State of Ohio for industrial service was opposed by this Committee for the present. While it was admitted that such a step might be necessary later, it was concluded that the present influx of women into the industries might prove very unfortunate. Labor disputes were anticipated, and adjusted, satisfactorily.

The Employment Service of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, was very thoroughly planned. A great deal of farm labor was secured from the cities in the State. The higher wages being paid in the country, and the increased value of other things furnished on the farm in addition to cash pay, attracted a great many men from the cities to the farms. Local agents of farm employment were

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appointed in every town, village and agricultural neighborhood.

MARSHALING WAR LABOR

ONE of the striking achievements of the Employment Service of the State, which was one of the first critical elements of the war, was the furnishing of men for the construction of the cantonment at Chillicothe. It was foreseen that it would be a stupendous task. The great draft upon the labor market was a sensitive problem to the State. It became essential that the call of men should be distributed as generally as possible so that the industries of any one section should not be suddenly drained. The Government officers at the cantonment agreed to have the State take over the task of employing men, and permitted the State Employment Agency at Chillicothe to issue the official passes to the camp. We, therefore, agreed to get the men needed. During the construction work, it was necessary, at times, to supply large numbers of men at short notices. On one occasion, 3,750 men were furnished between Saturday morning and Monday morning. In twenty-four hours there have been furnished as high as 2,760 men. It can be emphasized that all these men were secured without going outside the State, and that on each call for men quotas were assigned to each territory in such a way that the withdrawal of men was uniform over the entire State. Without the Employment Service thus rendered, there undoubtedly would have been a confusion of labor conditions, some unscrupulous labor agents would have found opportunities, as was demonstrated by the fact that certain contractors endeavored to use such agents, until forced to discontinue by the military authorities. All expenses involved in marshaling this great army of labor, under war pressure, was paid by the original contractor of the cantonment.

The problem of coal supply and regulating the prices of coal was taken up by the Committee on Mining early in the summer of 1917. There was established by the Council a State Coal Clearance House on July 25, 1917. Its purpose was to

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facilitate the production, transportation and distribution of coal, with special attention to fuel prices, Under supervision of the Governor and the Council, and its director, Mr. John M. Roan, an agreement from the principal coal operators of the State was secured, for setting aside, on a pro rata basis at the mines, of a minimum of six million tons of coal for a year for domestic purposes, including schools, hospitals and public utilities. The Council, by direction of the Governor, co-operated with the Federal Trade Commission of the United States Government, in an examination of the books of the Coal Mining Companies and of coal dealers to determine the cost, production and distribution. The mayors of cities and towns were asked to report a survey of their conditions. This uncovered the fact that an alarming shortage of coal was bound to occur universally throughout the State. The coal mines of Ohio became a factor in the National Coal conservation, and the Ohio Council made constant appeals to Washington that the shipments of Ohio coal to the Northwest be curtailed sufficiently to relieve the necessities of the State. Ultimately, on October 16, 1917, the Ohio Council discontinued the Fuel Clearance House and turned the control of the fuel situation over to Mr. Homer H. Johnson, appointed by President Wilson, Federal Fuel Administrator of the State. During its period of activities, the Coal Clearance House made every effort to improve the transportation of coal from the mines, to force the unloading of coal cars and to control the retail prices.

Military Highway Transportation was organized by the Transportation Committee with the assistance of the automobile clubs in Northern Ohio.

STIMULATING AMERICANIZATION

ONE of the most vital propaganda committees organized in the State was the committee on Americanization. This was the result of a conference in Washington on Americanization which was called by Secretary Lane. On April 23rd there was appointed by the Governor a special committee on Americanization.

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The County Councils or War Boards have been created entirely on local initiative, not as has been the custom in other States, by appointment of the National Defense Council.

The Committee on Patriotic Education was appointed to secure patriotic speakers with the assistance of the Department in Washington.

A special committee was also appointed to stamp out vagrancy. There was issued a proclamation calling upon the State to round up vagrants and to put them at work. This proclamation said:

"If a man is unwilling to produce as he consumes, it devolves upon the State to exact from him his measure of work. The tramp and the vagrant are just now forsaking their hibernating haunt to go about the land, living by their own wits and other's labor. Ohio is trying to supply a maximum consumption. All should be at work. The tramp and the vagrant are at best a menace to society, and in this hour of tremendous war efforts they are the drones that should be driven from the hives."

In the Spring of 1917, we were confronting a world food shortage. In the State of Ohio the acreage of the Spring crops, at that time, required immediate attention. Our chief deficiencies were the need of farm help, making arrangements for harvest labor, giving information for increasing seed planting, assisting in the transportation of food. This is the time when war gardens were started, assisted by garden specialists from the College of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture. The main drive in 1917 for food production was directed toward the increase of corn and potatoes. Spring wheat showed an increase of fifty per cent in the crop of 1917, as compared with that of 1916. Rye, oats, barley, all showed an improvement of the same proportion.

Demonstrations in canning were made widely throughout the State. The surplus foods, such as cabbage, sweet corn and other vegetables, were located in various districts of the State, and assistance given to the producers in marketing them, notably for canning purposes. These surpluses threatened waste.

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THE WOMEN OF OHIO IN WAR

THE Woman's Committee of the Ohio Branch, Council of National Defense, has been one of the chief mainstays of the war measures of the State. The Executive Committee of the Woman's Branch is composed of twenty members, eight of whom are heads of the Departments. Their services are all volunteer, excepting one who is Executive Secretary, in charge of office headquarters, and an assistant. County units of the Woman's Committee are being formed in every county. On May 23rd, 1918, there were seventy-eight woman's county units and 450 township units. The duties of the Woman's Committee involved keeping women at home and at work. They involve explanatory information to inspire their confidence in these regulations.

To aid in the elimination of vice in co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities at Chillicothe, the Woman's Committee raised funds to assist the work of a woman volunteer and to pay the salary of a trained social worker. Local committees of women were formed in the large cities to stimulate enrollment of nurses. House to house canvasses were conducted by the women to educate the people of Ohio in food conservation. Training classes have been started in Cleveland in order to prepare Ohio's quota of five hundred stenographers for Government service in Washington when the Nation demands them. A great deal of the census work requested by the Provost Marshal General of the War Department in transcribing and transmitting occupational cards to the draft boards was done by women throughout the State. This work was turned over to the Woman's Committee because of the very complete organization which that committee possesses through the State. The county school teachers did splendid work. The Woman's Committee through its county branches is just completing a survey of homes throughout the State, to discover how much coal has been secured for next Winter, how much has been ordered but not delivered, and when orders for the remainder of the winter's supply will be placed.

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An important feature of the war work of Ohio has been the maintenance of the morale of the home in relation to the war. It has been sustained by systematic methods of enlisting in some kind of war work every member of the household. The slogan of this movement has been, "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also." Upon this maxim, the morale of the different members of the family has been developed as an essential by-product of war work. For instance, families have interested themselves as a whole in one or the other of the campaigns for war gardens, and so the spirit of the whole family has been enlisted in the war. The talk around the dinner table, under the rays of the evening lamp, has developed a notable harmony of feeling with regard to the participation of the whole family in the war—a feeling which rests upon the opportunity afforded to each member of the family to have some bit of his own to do. Wherever the windows of a household show the emblem of the Red Cross, the United States Food Administration and the Liberty Loan, it is plain to all that that household is in the war. Most important of all, however, in sustaining the morale of the home, is the general conviction that the President has at heart in prosecuting the war no aims unworthy of American citizens. The common people have been brought to feel by his farsighted quality that all their efforts in winning the war will contribute to a just, honorable and lasting peace. Without this basis of sentiment no methods could have been so effective as they are in developing the morale of the folks at home.

OHIO'S AIRCRAFT ENERGY

THE great expectation by military scientists has long been aviation. The State of Ohio was called upon by the Federal Government to assist in providing facilities for the training of aeroplane pilots and aviation adjutants. In cooperation with the Ohio State University at Columbus, there was practically turned over to the Government all the available facilities at the University. On representation of the requirements of the National Government in aviation, the

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State Emergency Board towards the end of 1917 appropriated $80,000 to build an aeroplane laboratory and barracks for 360 aviation students on the University campus. This appropriation was granted on short notice, and has made possible the present aviation enrollment at the University of nearly 900 men. The University itself is contributing $13,000 from tuition revenues to enlarge the Ohio Union, a student building on the campus, for barracks for cadet aviators.

These are only a few of the leading energies which the State of Ohio has successfully undertaken to co-operate with the National war spirit and to assist the National Government. Our military draft, our National Guard, have equalled any other State in the Union. The protection of our industries and our war manufactories has been left to the Federal Government. We realize now, that we have scarcely taken our coats off and got our sleeves up, that we are scarcely started on the first lap in the co-operation which the State must give to the Nation.

It is my impression that nothing has come into all this war work which has reached the understanding of the masses like the Thrift Stamp Campaign. It is establishing the habit of thrift that is going to live long after the war is over.

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IN ENGLAND

By HAROLD COOK

ENGLAND,
And a bright blue suit—
My God, it's good.
This blue, this comfortable clean blue
And the red necktie,
And tea or an ice
After days of bully beef and biscuits
Till flesh grew fever-hot.

Ah, how beautiful was the sea
With blue-white cliffs set proudly in it—
(It was so cold, the midnight was,
So grey and separate from life,
That other night when we nosed past the nets
To France).

But now I can know peace
Of moonlit downs and dusk a-dream with wings,
And a cathedral close
So full of benediction that my soul faints
From the throb reaction brings.

Groping, my brain goes
For the word,
The ultimate sweet gratitude,
To the strange gods
Whose whimsey saved me for such joy.

And here, in this rare place,
Which centuries have dressed
To be more beautiful,
I shall grow well. . . .

Then, laughing,
Proudly,
Once more go back!

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THE PRESIDENTIAL DOCTRINE OF LABOR

Labor Will Master the World Through Orderly Co-operation

By FRANK P. WALSH
[CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD]

A GREAT deal that is said concerning the mysterious influence of the National War Board of Labor is misleading, although true as to the chief impression that the Board is making a success of its principles. There is nothing mysterious about its operations excepting what it has shown in its recommendations, which, in themselves reveal the mysterious change of heart that has come over the relations of capital and labor as a result of the awakening impulses of the war.

The Presidential doctrine which embodies the individual duty of all men during the war is very well understood. If I say that it is my opinion that labor understood it first, before capital looked into it with full perception of its supreme forces, I mean that labor is no longer in ignorance of war obligations. The War Labor Board has had exceptional advantages of observation. The principles upon which it was directed under the President's proclamation, to govern relations between workers and employers have developed to be sound and adaptable to the many changing conditions of disturbance between them.

The right to strike has been a sensitive tradition with capital that labor insisted must be maintained. Capital has been at fault, and so has labor. With the past conditions of dispute between them one may find interesting points of opinion. Whatever the issues, whether of the open shop or closed shop, capital appears to have been generally united. One might say that capital has always been unionized.

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There has been very slight difference of economic character among the capitalists.

And it can be said that there has been, in the past, questionable settlements of strikes by labor leaders. Through long habitual system and through the biased purposes of adjustment, capital and labor became inexcusably dense towards each other. Such a condition does not lead to fair arbitration of an economic issue.

With a view to meet these destructive elements which had crept into all disputes between labor and capital, the War Labor Board adopted a set of principles. They are as follows:

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES TO GOVERN RELATIONS BETWEEN WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS IN WAR INDUSTRIES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR

THERE SHOULD BE NO STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS DURING THE WAR

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

The right of workers to organize in trade-unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever.

The right of employers to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the workers in any manner whatsoever.

Employers should not discharge workers for membership in trade-unions, nor for legitimate trade-union activities.

The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures of any kind to induce persons to join their organizations nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

In establishments where the union shop exists the same continue, and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

In establishments where union and non-union men and women now work together and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments, the

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continuance of such conditions shall not be deemed a grievanee. This declaration, however, is not intended in any manner to deny the right or discourage the practice of the formation of labor unions or the joining of the same by the workers in said establishments, as guaranteed in the last paragraph, not to prevent the War Labor Board from urging or any umpire from granting, under the machinery herein provided, improvement of their situation in the matter of wages, hours of labor, or other conditions as shall be found desirable from time to time.

Established safeguard and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

WOMAN IN INDUSTRY

If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allowed tasks disproportionate to their strength.

HOURS OF LABOR

The basic eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health, and proper comfort of the workers.

MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

The maximum production of all war industries should be maintained and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production, or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof, should be discouraged.

MOBILIZATION OF LABOR

For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor, the information to be constantly furnished——

1. By the trade-unions.

2. By State employment bureaus and Federal agencies of like character.

3. By the managers and operators of industrial establishments throughout the country.

These agencies shall be given opportunity to aid in the distribution of labor as necessity demands.

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CUSTOM OF LOCALITIES

In fixing wages, hours, and conditions of labor, regard should always be had to the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

THE LIVING WAGE

1. The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

The application of these principles to the work of the Labor Board has brought about a remarkable degree of educational information as to the service of both capital and labor to the war.

LABOR DELAY MIGHT MEAN DEFEAT FOR OUR ARMIES

THE chief concern of the Board has been to keep the war industries at top speed. A week's delay in any one of the large munition works might mean defeat for our armies. It became obvious that the War Board should adjust strikes within twenty-four hours. To achieve this we were brought into relation with direct facts, facts that in former strikes were not generally known. We found, for instance, that political influences had corrupted some settlements heretofore. We found that there had been considerable coercion among the laborers in this way. We found that the safety of the job was not always dependent upon the skill of the worker, or upon the incompetence of the worker. Frequently capital had no way of controlling the best interests of the skilled workman. There were so many differences of traditions in the rights of labor to strike according to the local influences. And there were unreasonable men in control of capital, insisting upon unreasonable profits. The profit question is one that the Government is watching with the greatest interest. In a general way we find that the principles of the War Board have in them the key to its purposes. Its recommendations have appealed to both sides of these controversies. However, because they cover the general inten-

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tions of the Presidential doctrine, it cannot be said that the decisions have been without their anxieties.

There have been obstinate strike conditions to review, where men on both sides faced each other with their teeth set. In one of the most important of these conditions, important because the industry represented manufactured the largest percentage of cartridge used by our men, the usual conciliation formula was defined. The workers merely refused to listen to argument. They wanted more money, or they would tie up the work. Capital, on the other hand faced the alternative of increasing the wages or the prospect of being commandeered by the Government.

AN INSTANCE OF THE POWER OF THE BOARD

IN such a case the War Board of Labor can merely recommend an adjustment according to the hearings from both sides. It has no actual arbitrary powers, but it can be said that it strives to encourage the support of the Government, being a Government body. It was found that the differences in this important industry grew out of a maladjustment of the various skilled workers employed. There was a list of over 150 different forms of skilled labor involved, each requiring a different treatment of economic consideration. Among these various workers there had been some attempt at separate organizations, a condition that disrupted the entire labor situation. All that we could do was to take this list and carefully discuss the grievances.

After a vast amount of detailed examination, the workers refused to accept any adjustment, and capital was not so obstinate perhaps, but it was none the less shrewd in its defences. Finally, at the end of the hearings there was no weakening of labor, no surrender of capital. The effect of the education which these hearings had created showed a more reasonable understanding however. The chief purpose of the War Labor Board being to keep the war industry at top speed of work was finally submitted to the workers. The war emergency was explained to them in the principles of the Board, and a recommendation was made that they lay

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the final decisions over for ten days, returning to work in the mean time. This was accepted by labor, purely on patriotic grounds.

This instance describes the power of the War Labor Board which is purely in accord with the Government's needs. It is not a court, its recommendations are based upon the moral force of the war emergency. Because there recommendations effect millions of money and millions of lives it has been said that we are usurping authority.

In respect to that idea, I should say that we are encouraging big business in this country as it has never been safeguarded before. It would be wholly contrary to the ultimate business interests of the country after the war to disturb big business. We shall need big business very much then, and it is not with any other view than that, the War Board considers the problems of strike conditions.

SEEKING FAIR PLAY FOR CAPITAL AND LABOR

BIG business is not doomed by the proper adjustment of labor, by the proper understanding of individual rights. Nor is it so much a question of the cost of living as it is the cost of this war. In delving into the difficulties between labor and capital, although the purpose of the War Labor Board is solely to recommend action for the War emergency, there has developed an educational influence which has brought the former problems into better perspective than they have even been before. It is not organization that we discuss, nor is it unionism, it is fair play for capital and labor. Above all we say to both factions, we are at war.

The result, in a broad way, of the work we are doing will be to make the large industries of the country co-operate as they have never done before. The errors of capital, through a wholesome demonstration of what profit in its essential values should be, will be remedied. The effort of labor to intimidate capital will be contrary to the ethics of labor.

Heretofore the human frailty of men has had too much leeway in the affairs of vast industries. Men have been made afraid of their jobs, and capital has been made afraid of its

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investments. During one of our hearings a worker, who had been drawn into the controversy with capital had been dismissed. When the decision was made to delay decision for the ten days while the men went to work, he asked what was to become of him. His case was referred to capital. Capital made a report that his record showed that he had been a good workman, and he was re-instated. Under former conditions such procedure would have been impossible. As I said before, the conditions differ in every section. There are various traditions to overcome that hamper the principles of the War Labor Board.

Our chief concern is with the war industries. There is a noticable desire of labor to meet the war emergency. Perhaps the no uncertain decision of the Government to commandeer industries that do not adjust themselves to the necessities of the war, may have a bearing upon the results of the War Labor Board. And there may be some thought given of the suggestion made that it might be possible to conscript labor. These matters, however, have nothing to do with the recommendations of the War Labor Board, nor in my opinion are they probable. In no instance has there been any approach to such a plan in the arbitration requirements of our work.

We have questioned labor without the slightest appearance of disagreement, everybody seeming anxious only to get at the truth of the trouble without other remedy than a friendly one. It is not a question of who is wrong or who is right, the point is to keep up the work, to avoid any break in the speeding up of war industries.

To labor the President's word is more than a contract. It is in the spirit of that word that labor is meeting the recommendations of the War Labor Board.

THE CHIEF IRRITANT OF STRIKES

WHILE American labor is solving the world's problem splendidly, the difficulty which continually confronts the National War Labor Board, is a comprehensive system of the various degrees of skilled labor in the United States.

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The amount of work which one job requires may produce more under a different arrangement of wage scales. It is the adjustment of skilled labor that seems to be the chief irritant of strikes.

We are no longer looking at labor with the same capitalistic eyes that we used to. Labor is no longer a commodity to be handled in that way. We have made the discovery that labor is the flesh and blood of America. There is a supreme spirit everywhere in human life changing property value, measuring human value by the measure of service. There are no more labor slaves. Labor will master the world!

There are those who point to the fact that this new idea found expression in Russia. Its expression in America is not one of revolution, it is one of orderly co-operation. Instead of the terms employer and employee, we may have the terms, planners and workers. It should be also understood that the National War Labor Board is not going to coddle labor, or to advance any possible scheme of reform. The board requires more work than could possibly be done under the old system of relation between capital and labor. There is no conflict of ideals, there is only a misunderstanding of them. We have long refused to give labor human treatment, because we thought such treatment was not practical.

The practical experiences which the National War Labor Board has discovered existed in the relations of labor and capital, show that it will be necessary to extend the power of the board to a more definite recommendation. It may be necessary to appoint special trade administrators to whom complaints of labor disputes, due to a misunderstanding of skilled labor should first be submitted. These administrators, of the different artisan trades could then report to the National War Labor Board and enable us to take up the grievances with a more intelligent understanding of their causes.

The Presidential Doctrine of Labor is to give labor an equal voice in the affairs of the nation with capital; an equal right with every individual in the country to enjoy the privilege and credit of winning the war.

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MY TYPES—MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

By PENDENNIS

ON one of those frosty June days in the year of Our War, 1918, I met the most war-like of our war-women. Her armor was not visible, her weapons were not sharp, her appearance far from belligerent, but she was, herself the embodiment of a new type among women—the war-woman.

In appearance a woman of erect force, of swift judgment, of irreproachable dignity; in manner gentle, feminine, with a radiant sense of humor. A woman with faith in most men, without fear of any man. A woman whose feminine passion is maternity, whose creed is—service. Physically tall, strong, with dark hair, a fair complexion, large steady sunlit eyes of humor and human interest, an age that is youth grown wise with years of youthfulness.

It is never possible to paint in colors with printer's ink. The writing job is impotent in drawing faithfully contemporaneous pictures, but everyone knows Mary Roberts Rinehart who can read between the lines of her "Sub-Deb" stories, her "Tish-Humor," her war narrative of "K," and her poetic war theme of feminine courage "The Amazing Interlude."

One can sometimes read between the lines to find the essence of an author's feeling. The true flavor of fiction is its delicacy, or its substance, according to the good taste of the reader. There are fiction writers who are stage managers, and there are others who ignore such details. Sometimes we can almost hear our own voices speaking as we read, our own hearts beating; we seem to see with our eyes the things that are being revealed to us by the author. In stories of such vivid qualities we may be sure that the author is conferring upon us a record of human facts. We are in the

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presence of a confessional, the author's voice is in the echo between the lines. So it is with Mrs. Rinehart. The echo of her being is between the lines. The smile is hers, the heartache is hers, the delicacies and the sympathies are hers. Her types are not fictional, they are a woman remembering the impressions of charm or of tragedy with an energetic devotion, an unswerving loyalty to the highest endeavors of her sex. This is not speculative impression, it is written because she told me so.

"In the work we do, there is, of course ourselves to reckon with. We must adjust our strength, and, which is far more important, we must decide upon its values," she said. There was no exact unwillingness to discuss the work, no indecision of attack upon the subject, but, there was a reverent attitude towards it, a deep sincerity which has made the work what it is. The indefinite relations which some very successful authors confess in their professional affairs, is much easier to understand. Mrs. Rinehart, in her reverence of regard for the work itself, rather than for the balloon of fame it inflates, is a unique and stirring inspiration to the writing person.

"The texture of work is made of a material we have named since the war; it is woven on the great loom of service," said Mrs. Rinehart.

"It is so with all kinds of work, writing as well as fighting, living as well as dying. It is impossible to think, to talk about one's work except in terms of modern feeling which is war. Women are born chiefly to serve. In their school days they serve the teacher, in their college days they serve the hero of their dream romances, in marriage they serve the man they love, in maternity they serve the children till they grow up, and then they mould the ideals of these young men and young women they were predestined to serve.

HER TYPES COMPARATIVE OF HERSELF

"PROBABLY my types have been largely remembrances of myself in these various degrees of life and service. The humorous moods of some of my stories are the necessary

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smiles that the woman who serves finds useful in dissipating the gloom. We must keep smiling—we women, upon whom the men depend for smiles. And, we must encourage the types we seek in man, the types we have brought up our boys, to be. It sounds rather egotistical, and perhaps opposed to the general idea of the writing job, to say that one has written from oneself, from the tendencies of character born in us, but, in my case, such are my types.

"The 'Sub-Deb' is typical of the service we give to that brilliantly adorned figure of our first dream-ambitions—romance. As I saw them, live them, I have written them. The tenderness of those associations with my youth has not been obliterated by the smiling tolerance of mature reflection. It is obvious to any observer, also, that there is always a time in the lives of young girls when they feel the menace of celibacy overshadowing the fairy story of romantic hopes. There is the phantom period of fear, when the horror of becoming an old maid takes form and shape with pathetic certainties, and is opposed with humorous energy. The recollections of this indefinite period are recorded in the 'Tish' stories, confirmed in types that smile bravely.

"There came an interval also, among the usual intervals in the service women give, when I had to go 'Over There.' It was an experience so deep and rich in its impulses that it brought me face to face with the character of the women in war. Incidentally, it developed the spirit of service that has always been the underlying motive of sane femininity, it enlarged and broadened the opportunity, it defined the woman's destined progress. The great army of fighting men 'Over There' confirmed the heritage they have received from their mothers—service. Actual contact with the horror and stress of war, made me understand the self esteem with which women, thousands and thousands of them, had lived for service.

"I talked with the tall, serious courageous King of Belgium; met the idomitable courage of the Belgian Officers; saw the universal impulse of service in the whole Belgian Nation. I talked with Queen Mary of England, with states-

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men, soldiers, refugees and citizens, till I could see but one type in the human hordes, the war type of men and women united for service. These impressions were written as I saw them, and then, later, came the private emotions, pictures of the heart stories that I had written in a form, not fiction. Perhaps in the crucible of fiction one finds oneself, one shapes the forms of untold impressions.

"In the fiction of today I believe there is a call of duty, it comes under the requirements of service. We must dissipate the glooms, dispose of the uncertainties, and encourage the spirit of self sacrifice. There is so much of it about us that it is not hard to find, and yet, it needs stimulating."

Mrs. Rinehart possessed a strikingly clear vision of her place among American authors. She saw the accumulated forces of her prolific work in their proportion to American literature. She had written from her heart the impressions that we see, sifted through the standards of her own life. They had crystallized in the strength of her son now in France with the American Forces, in her husband serving with the United States Medical Corps.

"I have joined the Red Cross myself," she said, "and I expect to leave for France very soon. There is nothing else to do, except to serve."

She had touched the edges of her war heart in telling these facts. There seemed to be a finality in her statement that she was to become a Red Cross nurse in active service. She herself was true to type, the war-woman of the hour. Her writing work was by no means to end with this personal sacrifice, however. She expects to write articles that will contribute to the service of the Red Cross.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD TODAY BUT WAR

"NATURALLY, people over here will want to know what the American Red Cross is accomplishing in Europe, and I agreed to contribute my share of writing to that information. But, as to fiction, who can say what is to become of it? There is nothing in the world today but war. And the daily record of events, written by those who in the

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thick of things, is greater than any fiction can be. There should be, however, a great deal of material in our changing and sobering America, in the development at last, after so many years, of a real national spirit. But it is a huge canvas to paint.

"You have asked me about American fiction. I rather think that here we will find one of the unexpected gains of war. It has always seemed to me that a foreigner, reading our modern novels, would decide, that there was nothing of America but New York and the old west. I have always maintained that New York is the least American of all our cities, the least actually representative. Of course New York is changing now, as is the whole country. But its very magnificence is misleading. The gain from the war to our fiction will probably be an increasing sobriety. There will be less emphasis laid on the abnormalities of sex, and none on the development of character. We are thinking in terms now of life and death, not of women and money and false human values. Our fiction must meet the new outlook, or fail in its province of being a picture of the time.

"And perhaps we will go back to the simpler things, in writing and in living. I am myself a liver of the open road and the long trail. I have just come from a long several hundred mile horseback trip in the desert and mountains of Mexico. More than anything, these outdoor trips of mine help me to keep my values, my sense of proportion. It really takes so little just to live. We clutter our lives with things, all of us, and sometimes I think we writers do that with our work, fill it with inessentials.

"But this was to be about my types, wasn't it? And it is mainly almost myself. Well, every man is a hundred types; he's a Puritan and a rake, a coward and a soldier, a shirker and a worker, a priest and a sinner. All the writer does is to take the dominant characteristic of that man and lay stress on it. So I could take any one man or woman and write a dozen books about them perhaps, and all would be true and different.

"But today, were I sitting down to draw a type that is

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representative of my time and this period of it, I should picture, through some fictional character, the soul of awakening America, great handsome, overfed, smug and contented America, suddenly learning that it is after all its brother's keeper, that it can no longer live to itself and for itself; that there is a man's work to be done, and that it has not only the strength and the hands, but the soul and the heart, to do it."

MY HERITAGE

By LEONIE DAVIS COLLISTER

MY heritage is here,
In all this tranquil silence of the wood,
Where purple shade on purple shade
The dusk comes down.
The music of my soul's drawn forth
Through medium of trilling bird
As melody from silent keys.
My heritage is here,
Where silver mists
Move through the dusky trees
Like white robed priests
Move through a pillared temple.

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"HOW'S CHICAGO NOW?"

By BEN HECHT

CHICAGO has a definite war characteristic. A throng of Chicagoans lining the curbs and watching a file of recruits marching away to the training camps and the front, is distinguishable from a similar throng in New York, Oshkosh or New Orleans. A crowd of Chicagoans supping in a cafe, riding to work in a street car, assembled about a fallen horse or stoningly gazing at the flap-jack turner in a lunch room window, has about it an obvious, an almost racial stamp. This thing which marks Chicago is, in the light of its military and material contributions to the struggle, a paradox which causes the city's editorial writers to emit daily a whimsical despair.

Chicago is calm. It is seemingly indifferent. It does not cheer. It keeps forgetting to take its hat off when the flag goes by. Its features are composed, its voice contained. With thousands of its sons on the battle front, and thousands more on their way, with thousands of its women plunged over their heads into war work and with millions of its dollars invested, Chicago, by some almost inexplicable process of crowd psychology, stands in the year 1918 an awkward spectator before the pageant of world strife. A great Allied victory brings no particular visible light to its face. A vicious German smash does not perceptibly darken its eye. Not 3,000 but 30,000 miles away does the war seem from its streets. And the distance from the moon to the earth is no greater than the seeming distance from Yyres to the consciousness of the red faced man with the napkin tucked under his chin studying the bill of fare as the orchestra plays everything but "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

CHICAGO "INDIAN" FACE

THIS curious mask of silence and indifference distinguishes Chicago today. It is the expression of a people inspired by loyalty rather than idealism. It is the

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Indian face of the silent Middle West. It is the way of Chicago—a city of detached individualisms, unfused elements, a metropolis of which a full 70 per cent. of its residents are men and women born and reared elsewhere. This lack of civic consciousness is at once the curse and the virtue of the town. For while it makes for an indifference toward common causes it breeds self reliance. The war has abruptly brought this latter element to the surface. Chicago in the grip of modern upheaval is a city of efficient smooth functioning units, with a work in common but each holding his emotion separate, his spirit unfused, his grief and joy individual.

Your Chicagoan caught for a moment in the press of a military parade would as soon think of vociferating his feelings as of giving three cheers and throwing his hat in the air at the sight of his stenographer entering with her note book to take dictation. He will stand with a bland, interested light in his eyes as the soldiers go by, he will awkwardly touch his fingers to his fedora's tip as the fifteenth flag flutters past, he will hearken to the rollicking blare of the " jackie's " band and glimpse for a moment the khaki shoulders of his son swinging along, and with a seeming placidity remain chewing upon an extinguished cigar. And having done this, your Chicagoan, like the gruff though noble father-in-law of drama, will blow viciously upon his nose in order to conceal the heinous fact that there are tears in his eyes, and return to his office—a creature, as always, of detached and busy taciturnity.

A war worker back from the front said of Chicago on her first visit, " What ails your city? I find it hard to talk to people at the dinner table. All subjects seem permissible except the war. I started telling a woman the other evening some of my experiences back of the lines and she laughed and said, 'Oh, let's not talk business now.' I had the feeling for the moment that she was either a neuresthenic pacifist or a pro-German sympathiser. But I learned later she was one of the leaders in the splendid war work being done by the Woman's Council of National Defense and active nine hours a day."

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WAR IS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO

IN this particular war worker's complaint is contained one of the explanations of the city's apparent emotional lethargy. Whatever the war may be to the Europeans and to other sections of America, the war to Chicago is business. It is super business, spectacular, a traffic in ideals. But it is the training and habit of Chicagoans to work, to think and to feel alone. And so to each man and woman working, giving, sacrificing in a common cause, the war still remains an individual matter. His Red Cross contribution is an individual contribution, his Liberty Bond purchase an individual investment, his son's or his brother's absence from the home a personal anxiety, pride or grief. He has not learned to think in crowds, to pool his enthusiasm with his neighbor's. He is dedicated wholeheartedly and unstintingly to the war, but his dedication is a private thing, his patriotism a private thrill. "John Brown's Body Lies a Mouldering in the Grave" and not "The Marsellaise" is the song of the Middle West—an Indian chant, quiet and vast, like the waving of fields of corn.

Chicago's lack of superficial enthusiasm has deceived many of its opportunist politicians to their ruin, even as it first delighted and then baffled the scattered groups of enemy workers in its midst. The most notable example of misguided political opportunism is the case of its mayor, William Hale Thompson, and his bevy of would-be shrewd henchmen. Scouting up and down the city, sounding its crowds and its individuals, the Thompson strategists evolved the theory that the war was unpopular in the West, that Chicago was not interested in the struggle over seas, and that the surest approach to popular leadership and political supremacy was a platform proclaiming a species of "Passive Americanism." Accordingly such a platform was carefully constructed. "Big Bill," mounting triumphantly upon this cunningly constructed platform, with the certainty in his heart born of the fact that he had been chosen mayor by the largest electoral majority the city had ever returned, found himself over night the butt

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of tirades second only in volume and bitterness to those levelled against the Kaiser. "Big Bill" was grieved, puzzled, petulant. He had been told that Chicago was "neutral." He had expected to flash forth comet-like as a fearless and popular leader championing the sincere convictions of his constituents. Instead, outside the ten or twelve thousand ward, precinct, and machine workers, dependent upon the reigning political regime for their livelihood, "Big Bill" Thompson, the people's idol, found himself without a people. His behavior since that moment has been that of a man at loss in the toils of an unexpected and crushing argument, an idol in exile clinging pathetically to memories. He has "explained," palavered, drawn heavily upon Higher Economics and Higher Patriotism, clutched desperately at every passing propaganda. Nevertheless, despite careful repudiation, despite libel suits and rhetoric, he has not been able to reinstate himself. William Hale Thompson, with a laudable civic record behind him and a comparatively honest municipal administration to his credit, is politically dead in Chicago and Illinois, from which state he is now seeking to be returned Senator.

"BIG BILL" GUESSED WRONG

TO his friends and foes alike it has long been obvious that "Big Bill" and his advisers "guessed wrong." It is improbable that Thompson and his crew of celebrated Cromwells, led by the dapper Fred Lundin, were inspired by any insidious pro-German leanings in their "Keep the Soldiers at Home—Feed America First—It is Not Our War" stand. It was merely that the Thompson politicians, looking upon the silent, quiet faces in the street, marking the indifferent taciturnity of men and women toward the war, fancied that Chicago was at heart repudiating the cause of the Allies.

In a similar way Chcago's "Indian" face bewiled the enemy within its gates. Early in 1917 headquarters after headquarters opened up the city—People's Councils, Liberty Defenders, Union Protectors, Legal Aids and Socio-Pacifists, all came flocking hither. Riots and open rebellion, it

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was prophesied, would be Chicago's response to the inauguration of the draft. Orators, denied hearings by the indignant populace of eastern cities, arrived flushed and expectant.

"Chicago isn't interested. Nor is Illinois. The war is unpopular. Look at their faces and listen to their talk."

Congressman Bill Mason delirious with the notion that he was striking a popular note by an anti-draft stand, arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1917 and found a scant 200 members of the People's Council ready to listen to him. There was no police interference. Congressman Mason had his excited say, calling loudly upon the fringe of Single Taxers, Advanced Thinkers and Agitated Pacificoes to resist this latest blow at the palladium of human liberties. Congressman Mason's failure and amazed disappointment were typical. Chicago's "Indian" face had deceived him, and a whole flock of other demagogues and opportunists.

In that word, Indian, used repeatedly, rests one of the picturesque explanations of the city's imperturbability. There is something in the air itself, Chicago's editorial writers insist, that shaped the demeanor of the modern Mid-Western American as it shaped that of the aborigine. This something—geological, atmospheric, horoscopical, what you will—is moulding the Middle Westerners into the semblance of Sioux and Chippewa. It is native to the soil, to the breath of the Chicago River and to the roll of the Illinois prairie. Pursuing this poetical line of reasoning, it may be pointed out that the use of fireworks and firecrackers as a means of celebration dies most slowly in the Middle West and that the game of poker flourishes in this section despite the vigor of anti-gambling legislation. Fireworks and firecrackers are of the Chinese to express artificially a hilarity their repressed, stoical natures are incapable of voicing. Poker likewise is a game that demands of the player facial calm and stoicism. But attributing to Chicago an "Indian" face or a poker face is merely another way of recording the fact that Chicago's face turned toward the battle for democracy is that of a determined business man.

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CHICAGO PLACID AT PAGEANTRY

MICHIGAN Avenue and Madison Street, Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Street—never before in the history of the city have so many bands played in them, so many soldiers marched in them. Never before have such strange sights been offered the citizenry. Women running elevators in the department stores and "Loop" buildings. Women shining shoes, selling papers on street corners. Women driving taxi-cabs and functioning as hotel doorkeepers. Women stacking lumber piles, guiding traffic. Women in overalls, in khaki trousers, in fascinating capes, in uniforms of every hue. Thousands of eager faced men tramping away with a staggering variety of suit cases in their hands, carnations in their button holes, banners over their heads. Papa Joffre and Premier Viviani, Mr. Balfour and the tam o'shanters of the Blue Devils. Highlanders with bagpipes and knees and Harry Lauder caps. Ghurkas with scimitars. Red trousered Italians, Russian diplomats, spies, rumors, Tommies with casques of steel slanted across their foreheads, Baylonian tanks, nurses and parades, "jackies" and canteens and a salute of twenty-one guns in the heart of the city for the arrival of Secretary Daniels. Out of every home men and boys have come tumbling. Liberty Loan campaigns have turned the city topsy-turvy; War Savings Stamps campaigns have plastered walls and windows with posters; Y. M. C. A. drives and income tax schedules have kept the pocket book of the town incessantly open. Sugar comes in curious paper bagettes. Bread has taken on a forlorn greyness. Last winter the entire city shut up shop to give the coal a chance to catch up with the world. Each day has brought its new rule, each week has witnessed some new war measure creeping in to roost upon the dining table, the cabaret or the bank account. In the year and a half Chicago has "gone over the top" time and time again, responding to every quota of men or money, ranking itself among the leaders in the matter of voluntary service, sacrifice, enlistments. War spirit? Yes. But where does it show?

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Search in the quiet streets, in the faces of your aloof and indifferent neighbors. Listen to their talk. Observe the elaborate promenade of fashionable stenographers and bargain questing dowagers along the avenue by the lake. Here and there you will see the uniform—a "jackie" in for the day from the Great Lakes, a rookie up from Camp Grant, an officer stopping over on his way "somewhere," a delegation from Paris, Flanders, London, Italy. Along the well kept north shore roads you will, on certain days, behold a procession of automobiles making their way toward the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and riding in this procession you will see the same self-contained spirit with which Westerners sally forth to picnic or to take in an outlying County Fair.

PLEDGE OF THE "INDIAN" FACE

ARE they ashamed to show their enthusiasm, to reveal their tears, to flash their spirit before each other? The casualty lists have started coming back, Already pictures of hereos who a month or so ago were tending the butcher shops, the dry goods counters and the factory benches of the town, begin to appear in the daily papers. The great men of the city—its bankers, politicians, financiers, Upham, Reynolds, Field, Sullivan, Billings, Rosenwald—have emerged from their inconspicuous offices to do their share. Look closely and you will see Red Cross shops filled with women who wear service star pins on their bosoms. You will see canteens in the Public Library, in the department stores, office buildings, along the Lake Shore. In the Defense Council building in Adams street you will find a thousand executives, male and female, for all walks of life, organizing the vast mufti army of the state. Inspect the National record. There you will behold the spirit of Chicago translated into terms of men and money.

And yet . . . Down the street comes the Twenty Eighth District—a running line of youths bobbing along with women at their sides and children in their arms and the in-

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evitable assortment of suitcases in their hands. The banners over their heads proclaim they are heading for Berlin. A band precedes them filling the air with a roar of music. . . . Down the street comes the Twenty Eighth District of the Honor Army—men who a day ago were working as you and I, minding their own business. And here they are, familiar faces and still in familiar civilian clothes, marching away to the great adventure in France and Italy and Flanders. It is the rush-hour—six o'clock—and the sidewalks are jammed. The throngs pushing home, read, stop and watch. The lone handkerchief of a belated stenographer flutters from a high window. Some one cries out " Yip, 'Atta boy!" The marchers begin to sing, a sturdy, discordant medley that rises above the blare of the band. The traffic cop clears the way for them. The Twenty Eighth District draft turns the corner. No sound of cheer of wild farewell, no demonstration. Chicago watches them away, interested, unmoved. But the quiet bland face of the throng is the " Indian " face of the silent Middle West turned with the pledge of life and all toward the battle.

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ITALY'S INTERNATIONAL PATRIOTISM

Ready to Die for the Cause of Freedom

By COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE
[ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U. S. A.]

ONE of America's greatest men, upon an occasion which had the solemnity of history-making events, reminded the nation that "there is a law higher than the Constitution." There comes correspondingly, sometimes in the life of nations, a realization of the existence of something that is even higher than the righteous affirmation of patriotism: the recognition of broader necessities and broader ideals for the life of the world.

To realize fully the significance of the caption, "Italy's International Patriotism," the usual hasty appreciation of Italy's attitude in the present war is not sufficient. This is not the time or the place for details; still we may recall how for a long period of Italy's pre-war existence there has been something transcending the average bearing and forbearing power of nations in history, in Italy's sufferance of the unnatural limitations that the Treaty of the Triple Alliance imposed upon the free play of her national and international activities, because of the realization that her resentment or rebellion would have meant European war. It was perhaps the greatest and hardest test of Italy's "international patriotism" to stand this situation for the sake of European peace.

As to the war itself, Italy entered it primarily in answer to the behest of civilization and justice. It must be remembered that Italy is, with the United States, the only power who entered the war without the war being actually forced upon her, having full knowledge and consciousness of its horrors and hardships, and a possibility of reaping material advan-

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tages from a course of action which might have been juridically correct, but morally wrong.

The support of the cause of small nationalities is so ingrained in the Italian history that we can hardly call it an international feature of her conduct; it is Italy's boast and pride that never once has a small nation reclaimed her national rights without Italy's hearty official or unofficial sympathy and support. Italy's men have always been ready to die for the cause of freedom, their own or that of others; and as Italy's law was first in advocating the liberties of municipal, national and international intercourse, so does Italy's spirit and power answer "Present" wherever there is war to be waged in the name of right against might.

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IRELAND'S HOLD-BACK

By ALFRED S. MOORE
[IRISH ECONOMIST AND AUTHOR]

Bolshevism, Anti-Conscription Leaguers, Sinn Feinism, Pandering, Profiteering are ills accredited to defected Ireland, and explained in this article for American readers.

THIS article is not to be taken otherwise than as an attempt in deliberate introspection by an unbiased Irishman, who lives in Ireland, to explain Ireland's attitude with regard to the war. Just as the old Roman author put it, " All Gaul is divided into three parts " the peoples of the world stand in three classes at this moment. First are those who fight with us, our Allies; next those who fight against us, the implacable Huns and their allies; and third, that very small section whom we term Neutrals.

In which of these divisions is present-day Ireland to be regarded?

By every right of nationality, of kinship, of religion and, above all, of humanity, Irishmen should be body and soul with the Allies, but can it be asserted that they are now showing themselves so? It is not the moment for mincing words. Pessimism is never pleasant but the projection of plain facts is instructive—and sometimes stimulating. The tremendous importance of blunt speaking with regard to a matter of so gigantic consequences cannot be exaggerated. It is not merely England's war, it is the fight of humanity against brutality. To-day English, Colonials and Americans—Ireland's own flesh and blood relations—are fighting for their lives. To-morrow those lives will either be worth dying for still, or not worth twenty years' purchase. The Irish race has always made glorious pages in history by the fighting qualities of its sons. By their decision now they seal the destiny of that Ireland which has hitherto earned the respect and goodwill, not alone of the Irish race scattered throughout the globe but of every well-wisher for humanity and progress.

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Wars are fought with three great essentials: (1) Men, (2) Money, and (3) Mentality. America, unlike Ireland, is a conglomerate of races—white, black and even reds—yet all are united in the one glorious desire—to purge the world of Prussianism. Ireland has but one race of people yet although the great war is now completing its fourth year the minds of its people are less unanimous than they were when the tyrant of Berlin first sought to set aside all claims of morality and right by trampling underfoot peaceful and inoffending little Belgium.

Can any Irishman be proud of his country if he looks, as I do while I write, at newspapers to find set in parallel columns therein two simultaneous items which cannot be controverted? These items are the sinking of the *Moldavia* with the loss of 56 brave American soldiers—some of them surely of Irish parentage—and the damning revelation of a treaty between a certain Irish section and Germany for the provision of bases in Ireland for German submarines. Couple these two hard facts together—an example of cause and effect if you will—and it may be sincerely asked what Irishman who has hitherto held up his head with patriotic pride and cheerfully looked the world in the face, can now proclaim himself as "Irish, and proud of it, too?" However, just as no country contains all the virtues of humanity and none of its vices, it is safe to assert that if Ireland has traitors, she has also brave men and heroes. Let us then suspend our judgment rather until we have examined more closely all the facts in the light of that testimony which means "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

WHAT IRELAND HAS GIVEN

HAS Ireland given her share of men in his war? For a comparatively small island Ireland occupies an absolutely abnormal position of prominence in the world's affairs. The population is a little under four and one-half millions, yet it is divided into sections of people more diverse in their outlook than can be found within the compass of broad continents. In regard to Ireland's contribution of man power,

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perhaps the best standard of comparison is with Scotland. But while the population of Scotland is roughly somewhat about four and three-quarter millions it has sent 620,000 men to the colors against only 125,567 from the Emerald Isle. So allowing for all compensatory causes possible it means that Ireland altogether has contributed in man power something about one-fourth of her dutiful right.

In beginning this article I made it plain that my intentions were to front hard facts. If any ulcer is to be healed surgeons will tell you that the radical cure is to open it up so that its fundamental tissue may be laid bare to the healthy influence of the atmospheric oxygen. Candor and straight speaking will do vastly more good for Ireland than concealment and sickly sentimentality. Similarly when one comes to analyse more minutely the source of this 130,000 men contributed to the military fighting line by Ireland generally there are facts too saliently conclusive to be passed over. Ulster, the northern province, has only one-third of the entire population of the Emerald Isle. Yet only six of Ulster's nine counties return Unionist representatives to Westminster. Which means that the remaining 26 Irish counties are Nationalist, or Sinn Fein, in their political atmosphere. The Ulster six counties are protestant in their religion and all the other counties are Roman Catholic.

You can no more get away from this question of creed and politics—or what passes for such in Ireland—than you can pass down Broadway in New York without seeing the stars and stripes floating in the breeze. At any rate, it remains indisputable that while the six Ulster Unionist and protestant counties have contributed to the war forces 62,000 men the three southern provinces—Leinster, Connaught and Munster—contributed 63,567, instead of 137,800, which would have been their proportion according to population. Belfast of itself, independent of its 60,000 artisans essentially necessary in building war ships, airplanes and armaments, has given the Army over 40,000 men, and if the whole country had done as well it would have given 412,000 or 280,000 above the actual figure.

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THE TWO IRELANDS

WHY then are the figures for Ulster's six counties so much out of proportion with the miserable showing for the rest of Ireland? Mark me, my desire is to avoid the controversial elements of religion and politics as much as possible. My personal creed is the Lord's Prayer and all it comprises and my personal politics those of a patriotic broad-minded Irishman. Yet both politics and creed have such prominent parts in discussing Ireland's attitude to the war that they cannot be neglected. As regards politics then, of the eighty Nationalist representatives of Ireland who attend Westminster only four donned khaki uniforms to show by their influence that they considered this war worth fighting in. In contrast, therewith, of the small minority of Unionist members every man of military age, and some over military age, joined up to show their side. All honor, however, to those four brave Nationalist members whose memory will be revered when those who prate so hypocritically now of "Ireland's principle" will be remembered no more than the oxen which to-day browse in the pastures.

While Sir Edward Carson in the North threw himself heart and soul into the question of recruiting one must not forget that in the rest of Ireland the late Mr. John Redmond, M.P., was no less enthusiastic in the same glorious cause. However, statesman though he was, John Redmond's physical powers were waning. He had lost the old magnetism which is conjoint with prime vigorous health and his end must have been embittered, and actually hastened, when he had to witness the sacrifice of his noble brother, Major William Redmond, condemned by traitorous Sinn Feinners who elected De Valera as his successor in Clare by a majority of over three thousand. Nor even have John Redmond's own immediate followers shown otherwise than similar gross disrespect to his memory and the principles he fought so hard for when they chose for his own successor, as the head of the Irish Nationalist political party, Mr. John Dillon who boasts even to-day that he never stood on the recruiting platform—and never would.

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Mark me, I admit that there are still honorable men among the Irish Nationalist party but just as a man is known by his company the party as a party will never gain the respect of Irishmen at home and abroad—nor of the civilized world for that matter—while it continues to commingle with Sinn Feinners whose dream is of an impossible Republic and who have been caught red-handed—trafficking with the barbarous Huns at a time when Irishmen should be foremost in the battle for Freedom and Humanity. But the pity is that Nationalist politics has reached such ignoble depths that even its few honorable members have lost their influence. Not many weeks ago a manly adjuration from Mr. Hugh Law, M.P., who has a gallant son in the Irish Guards, appeared in the Irish newspapers in which he declared: "there are those of us who will, if it should ever be necessary, fight to the last against any capitulation to the traitorous tyranny of Sinn Fein. To do so would be an abandonment of John Redmond's teaching and a betrayal of our Irish soldiers, living and dead."

Those of us who are heart and soul in the present struggle will welcome most heartily that declaration—but alas, Mr. Law speaks "like a pelican in a wilderness" where it seems the chosen creed to sink the fair renown of Ireland and Irishmen in treason and infamy.

If the Nationalist party is sincerely desirous of helping the cause not alone of Erin but of civilization and progress it has yet time to emancipate itself from the toils of Sinn Fein, with which is associated a contributory clique whose propaganda is undiluted anarchism. It can avert conscription by throwing itself heart and soul into a recruiting campaign and once more making the Irish regiments Irish indeed. But alas, it seems now too deeply committed to do so.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

AN unbiased observer cannot help but feeling that the Irish Hierarchy might have done more to encourage recruiting than they have done. When the Huns ravaged Louvain's ecclesiastical buildings and pillaged the convents

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of Catholic Belgium the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland showed some spasmodic enthusiasm in exhorting their congregations to avenge the wrong to their religion and church. What can be the feelings of those heroic catholic Irishmen who then joined up, to read now in their newspapers from home how these self same priests, whom they have been taught to respect, appear prominent under the traitorous tricolor of an impossible Irish republic to morally denounce them for having enlisted? The Roman Catholic church prevented Ireland from sullying her fame by rebellion when Dan O'Connell was sent to prison. Then Ireland had a population of eight millions and the aim of an attempt at an Irish Republic might have been much more hopeful than now. The present war is admittedly a struggle of light against darkness, right against wrong, tyrrany against freedom and all that is meant by civilization. It is Christ and his Cross against Thor and his hammer. And that Ireland that once held up the light of Christianity against the darkness of barbarism—Ireland that of all people should fight for freedom and the weak nations—that Ireland stands sullenly aloof, is no credit to her moral teachers. What defence can they make to the free and enlightened people of the world? The " soggarth aroon " of Ireland holds more power in the minds and actions of his people than does a priest in any other part of the world, yet what defence can be made for this contrary influence? It is surely the most illogical of paradoxes that while the Roman Catholic Churches in " the distressful isle " denounce by bell, book and candle, any attempt at both recruiting and conscription, the Protestant churches have unanimously advocated the institution of both conscription and a recruiting campaign.

As a matter of fact, the apathy of the R. C. Hierarchy to the treasonable practices of the Sinn Feinners has meant not alone the abstention of the mass of young men whose dutiful place is in the fighting line but the retention to preserve law and order of a full brigade of English and Scotch regiments in Ireland who are badly wanted in the struggle for victory. Moreover, what encouragement is it for the loyal

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and willing North of Ireland men to volunteer further merely to have skulkers remain at home to snap up their situations? In plain language even the capable young men of North of Ireland—as truly Irish as the rest of the country—are forced almost to remain away from Flanders to protect their homes against the midnight attacks of villains who are sheltered alike by a church which should have nobler aims and by a government that should do its duty firmly.

Equality of service and sacrifice is not an outrage. The outrage was committed by the Government in not treating Ireland firmly and as an equality with England, Scotland and Wales since the beginning of the war. Irishmen in the United States have not shirked their duty, yet according to the peculiar sophistry of certain people to do so in Ireland proves "noble principle." Australia with a population only slightly larger voted against conscription yet its contribution to the war has been 400,000 men against Ireland's less than 140,000.

IRELAND'S RESPONSE TO WAR BONDS

IF Ireland is not doing her share in contributing her dutiful man power to the world's struggles, it cannot be alleged that her people have been any more creditable in their contribution of money. Although it has been urged incessantly that the present absention of service is because this is England's—*and not Ireland's*—war, still there is no refusal to take every advantage of England's liberality and generosity. In rationing, in taxes and other privileges Ireland has been extended exemptions out of all decent reason. The big bulk of the farmers have been enabled to buy out their farms by reason of the goodness of the Government in advancing many millions of dollars. Further the war has made Ireland know a wealth positively unimagined in the most halcyonic dreams of her optimists. During 1915 the Irish people were enriched to the extent of $225,000,000 by the Government in purchases of farm produce. Yet against good interest and the security, not alone of the British Empire, but of the Allies, including America, all Ireland could subscribe in War Bonds

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was $1,250,000. And of this sum the eternally grumbling, ever complaining, three Southern Provinces subscribed a miserable $62,000. What can Irishmen abroad think of the gratitude of those in the "old country" after this showing?

THE NEW RECRUITING SCHEME

NOW that Conscription is abandoned, what chances are there that the country will act rationally in doing its share of the fighting? Frankly I wish I could be optimistic. A new offer is made by Viscount French, the Viceroy, to people already so pampered that they have lost all sense of manhood and responsibility. A proclamation asks Ireland to send forth 50,000 recruits before 1st October to replenish the Irish Divisions, and thenceforward between 2,000 and 3,000 monthly in order to maintain them at full strength. The proclamation states that if these recruits be so obtained Ireland will establish a more equitable ratio compared with all other parts of the British Empire and "play her part fully and freely in the new world-struggle for liberty." An additional 50,000 recruits—even if exclusively contributed by Leinster, Munster and Connaught—will not even bring these provinces up to the standard set by the six counties of Ulster. As Ireland's contribution to the Army is about 130,000 how can it be alleged 50,000 more will establish any equitable ratio with other parts of the Empire, when Australia alone has supplied 400,000 men?

Finally to a people already pampered even to their demoralization a bribe is offered to recruits. The appeal is made not to their loyalty or patriotism, but to their greed and importunity. They are offered gifts of land, as well as pay, allowances and pension. To make this offer is neither justice nor expediency.

"And the Lord of the Vineyard paid the idlers who came in at the eleventh hour as much as those who had borne the heat and burden of the day." The English Government, devoid all along of firmness, has improved on that precedent. Why should the Irish soldiers who now enlist get land more than the Irish soldiers who three years ago enlisted because

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of their loyalty and conscience, or than the British soldiers who have been fighting all the time?

The war can be fought without their help. There was an idea that America would support these shirking recalcitrant irreconcilables in their unsupportable claims of "oppression." But it will only be when America shows her marked contempt and declares that such skulkers—even though they defame the name of Ireland—will be given as cold a shoulder as will be given to the Huns after the war that Ireland will come to be reasonable. Let there be no mistake, anyone who has eyes to see—especially in the South, West and Midlands—cannot but be amazed with the huge number of able-bodied men who nonchalantly enjoy all the pleasures of placidity and protection while others are fighting for them. The farms are so overstocked with labor that they can always find time to indulge in Sinn Fein drilling, hurling, and other pastimes. The latest Parliamentary paper shows that after deducting those whose labor is indispensable, Ulster has 40,263 men of military age and the other three provinces combined 211,689 men.

It is irrelevant to grumble, as some myopic people do, that this Irish claim to escape the responsibilities of Irishmen, and of the Allies everywhere else in the civilized world, is justified by Ireland's grievances. It is not the moment to bicker over fancied and petty trifles when the menace of Prussian tyranny towers over our very existence itself. As Lord Dunraven, one of the most patriotic of Erin's sons, pleads:—"Ireland is in danger of allowing all her claims, all her character, all her future, to go by default. If she cannot see her duty to herself and to others, she will incur the contempt of other nations, and, when she comes to her senses, she will have to drink of the bitterness of all cups—self-contempt."

There are many sad hearts in Ireland to-day, and among them some of Ireland's truest friends.

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THE EVILS OF COST-PLUS CONTRACTS

By PERLEY MORSE, C. P. A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is the famous Public Accountant whose work has long been of nation-wide scope, and includes many startling revelations, including the tracing of the Bolo Pacha corruption funds through devious ways to the German war chest, which was the evidence that stood the French traitor against a wall before a firing squad. This is the first clear exposition of the evils of the cost-plus plan and is the result of first-hand knowledge secured through personal investigation.*

AT first blush it would seem that the cost-plus plan of awarding contracts is eminently fair. One says, "How can it be otherwise than fair, since the Government allows only a fair profit above the actual cost of production?"

This plan would be a just one if the actual cost of production were kept down to an honest figure. The evils of cost-plus contracts result from unscrupulous manufacturers who boost the cost of production in a thousand different and unfair ways. It is nothing to such men what it may cost to produce certain articles. Rather, the higher they can make the cost, the greater their profit, since they get a per centum. of the total cost.

That, under this plan, a factory may be (and has been) equipped with new machinery; that costly experiments are made; large charitable contributions made; pages of Liberty Loan advertising bought; officers salaries camouflaged, and a thousand similar dishonest tricks played, all of which has been pro-rated as "cost," is, I am sure, not generally known.

In fact, little was known of the evils of cost-plus contracts before American business was forced to accept this form of transacting its affairs. The constant rise of material and labor costs brought about by the European War has caused the change from doing business on a fixed price contract to doing it on a cost-plus contract. The manufacturers argue that because of these conditions they cannot

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determine, with any degree of reasonable accuracy, the material and labor costs required to complete the work upon which they are asked to bid.

In industries necessary and essential to the successful termination of the war, the Government has stepped in and, at the request of the manufacturer, has changed the original fixed price contract to the cost-plus. This the Government has done to protect the manufacturers from losses, as well as to encourage them by an agreed profit in order to assure the rapid completion of the article to be manufactured.

It is in cases of this kind that the accountant is of vital importance. The problems presented are varied and to a great extent of a complicated nature. The accountant is asked "What does it cost to manufacture a given unit?" This the accountant can certify to only after a thorough investigation into the three elements entering into cost, viz:

1—Material
2—Direct Labor
3—Overhead

GETTING AT THE ACTUAL COST

AFTER the accountant has satisfied himself that the accounting system in use at the plant lends itself to a complete analysis, he will certify to the material costs of a given contract if

(a)—Material purchased direct for the contract was bought at the market prices and orders were placed at time of signing the contract.

(b)—Material taken from general stores is charged at original cost to the manufacturer.

(c)—Material charged to the job was received and actually used.

(d)—Scrap is reclaimed and a reasonable proportion credited to the cost of the job.

To properly check the Direct Labor, the accountant should see that

(a)—The rates of pay are not greater than those at similar plants.

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(b)—All labor tickets are properly accounted for.

(c)—Pay Rolls for any one period agree with the amounts charged as Direct Labor on work in progress.

The amount of detail work to be done depends on each particular case. No hard and fast rule can be set down to apply in all instances. The accountant should use his judgment and skill and should be guided to a very great extent by the system of internal check.

Ordinarily the subject of Overhead is a complicated one. In cost-plus contracts this question requires more study and is far more complicated. It is customary, in large enterprises, to divide the Overhead into two possible main divisions:

1—Shop Expense.

2—Administrative, Selling and General Expenses.

The problems before the accountant are:—

What should and what should not be considered as Shop Expense?

Where should he draw the line?

Should the manufacturer be allowed to charge every item to cost, or should he be asked to carry some expenses and deduct them from the profits he will earn on his contracts?

Here is where practical accounting experience used by an unbiased auditor can save his client or the Government large sums of money.

I will give illustrations of several items that have been included in cost and have been unearthed as a result of my numerous investigations into contracts that were made originally at fixed prices and were later changed to cost-plus contracts.

The rates of depreciation which have been used in the past and which engineers believe to be equitable and just have been discarded. New rates, far too high, have replaced them. This works an injustice to the people who pay for the product manufactured at the plant, for, at their expense, the

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manufacturer is building a large capital reserve which he can use to good personal advantage when the war is over and he is required to compete with other manufacturers.

"SOAKING" THE GOVERNMENT

AN instance was called to my attention where the directors of a corporation had for over fifteen years decided that they would make all repairs, renewals and betterments necessary to keep the plant at 100 per cent efficiency, in place of setting up a Reserve for Depreciation. When the Government took control of the contracts at the plant, the officials voted that in addition to a charge for repairs and renewals a Reserve should be set aside for Depreciation, same to be retroactive to all open contracts. This caused the costs to the Government to jump sky high. Again, my attention has been called to a case where, besides an already high rate of depreciation, an additional amount is being added to cost for "Overtime Depreciation" on the grounds that part of the plant is working above the normal capacity.

A case brought to my attention recently was one where a large plant in a very essential industry was to have its output requisitioned and all work put on a cost-plus basis. About this same time a reorganization had taken place and the corporation's assets, worth only six million, were sold for eleven and one half million. When the corporation began to figure costs for the Government, the depreciation was based on this highly inflated value. As a result, costs rose beyond all estimates.

A manager going through his plant one day was astonished to find many new pieces of machinery. He questioned the foremen of the respective shops to ascertain how they were able to obtain new equipment without his approval, and to his surprise, learned that the method was a unique one.

He was told that because of his desire to reduce the purchase of equipment and because of the need to speed up the work, the foremen bought spare parts which, when assembled, made a complete machine of the kind they desired. The cost of these spare parts was included in Shop Expense be-

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cause the clerks in the Accounting Department could not tell the purpose for which they were bought. The manager then ordered a physical inventory made of the Machinery and Equipment and, as a result, increased the book value of the plant by several hundred thousand dollars. All of this was done at the expense of those for whom work was being performed on a cost-plus contract.

One comparatively large manufacturer doing work solely on cost-plus contracts spends large amounts monthly experimenting with a new type of engine which, if successfully completed, will revolutionize that particular industry. Judging by the expenditures there seems to be no doubt of the fact that the experiment will be a success. In time to come, the income derived from the patent of this engine will be many times the expenditure. Ordinarily, and justly so, the costs of conducting this experiment should be capitalized, but in the case at hand it has not been done. The parent company paying the expenses distributes them pro-rata to the subsidiary plants and they in turn add this to their expenses in connection with manufacturing until finally, this item finds its way into cost. Little does a customer know that he is paying for experiments that will yield large sums to the manufacturer.

COST-PLUS DEMORALIZES LABOR

IN a cost plus contract, especially where there is a bonus for speed production, there is danger of demoralizing effects upon labor. But regardless of any bonus, the effects are bad since so many concerns are willing to pay any price for labor, although such labor may not be actually worth, in the open labor market, more than half of what this manufacturer is giving.

A certain big and honest manufacturer, doing Government work on the cost-plus plan, made every effort to get that cost down to just where it should be. He had been paying a certain class of skilled labor 60 cents an hour. But his men began to leave. Investigation showed that other manufacturers, eager to secure labor and safely sheltered

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by the cost-plus plan, were paying from 80 to 90 cents an hour for this same work, a hitherto unheard-of price.

It was not necessary to pay more than 60 cents an hour. In fact most of the men on this work would have been well satisfied with 50 cents an hour. But the unscrupulous producers with their cost-plus contracts, did not care whether they were overpaying labor, whether they were demoralizing labor, or whether their plan was actually slowing up Government work because it was creating an all-around shortage of labor. Furthermore, these unscrupulous ones really preferred to pay 90 cents an hour to men who would have gladly worked for 60, since their profits were based on a per centum of the cost of their production, and the greater they made the cost, the greater their profits.

The Government has lost much by this. Already, many contracts have been slowed up because of the trouble to get laborers to work in the plants of honest manufacturers who refuse to cheat the Government by paying a 60-cent laborer 90 cents and, taken altogether, this is one of the worst of the many evil phases of the cost-plus plan.

It will be found that people working on cost-plus contracts are more liberal in their contributions to charitable institutions or for welfare work. This is not surprising when we find that the books show that such contributions and donations are being included in cost. Isn't the manufacturer generous? How many votes of thanks and testimonials are given to the manufacturer for his contribution to this or that institution? Little do these people know that the contribution are being made at the expense of customers.

The manufacturers show their patriotism by large contributions for Liberty Loan Propaganda. They insert full-page advertisements in the newspapers and are considered highly patriotic by all. But, how many people know that the manufacturers are not paying for this—that the customers are burdened with the expense?

Various Commissions representing foreign Governments visit this country. Should their mission be for the purpose of placing contracts, they are very extensively entertained by

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these manufacturers who bid on the contracts. No expense is saved to create a favorable impression, and when the contract is finally entered into, the cost of the entertaining is prorated as a cost of the work done. How many victims of cost-plus contracts realize that this is the practice?

LOBBY MONEY INCLUDED IN "COST"

IS there any reason why costs should be burdened with expenses of incorporation? The U. S. Internal Revenue Department has ruled that such items cannot be deducted for Income Tax purposes. Yet, in a particular case in mind, this was done to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Another corporation, in order to secure certain Government contracts, gave a lobbyist twenty-five thousand dollars for propaganda in Washington. The officials ordered that each contract bear its pro-rata share.

A fine bit of camouflage is being practiced in the matter of "officers' salaries." The amounts are in certain cases ridiculously low. Men holding positions that ordinarily pay twenty-five thousand dollars per annum are paid only six thousand. This is done primarily for the purpose of blinding the Government, its customer, with a view to showing at how little cost the company is operating. Let us look further, though. What disposition is made of the Bonus that is paid these officials? Is the company taking this out of the profits? No, the amounts are distributed to cost of all work in process at the time the payments are made. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid annually in bonuses which, when added to the salaries of the Officials, show substantial salaries far in excess of the amounts that executives can afford to draw when working on a flat cost basis.

During the year various items of expense are incurred, such as tickets for the Mayor's Banquet, Football tickets (in the case where the manufacturer is working on Army or Navy work), cigars and the like. Only the other day, while discussing with one of my clients some of the items included in cost, which were uncovered in an investigation that I was conducting, he turned to his secretary and inquired as to who

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sent him the fine box of cigars last Christmas and who invited him to the Army and Navy football game. To the surprise of all in the room the secretary replied that both the cigars and the football tickets came from the president of the corporation who was working on some cost-plus work reaching into millions. We were all amused when we were told that these items were pro-rated to the cost of the work done on his contracts.

In shipbuilding it is customary for the shipbuilder to present the sponsor with a suitable gift worth anywhere from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars. This is charged into cost.

Good accounting practice dictates that interest be not included in cost and where a contract specifically states that it shall be a factor in cost, it is only reasonable that the customer's contract should be credited with items of income arising from surplus working funds such as cash discounts on purchases, interest on securities owned, interest on bank balances and the like. How many manufacturers are doing this? Experience teaches me that they are few and far between.

In substance, it may safely be said that manufacturers working on cost-plus contracts charge everything to cost and take every item of income into their profit and loss account.

It may safely be said, also, that when cost-plus contracts cease to exist, many assets that have been depreciated while plants are working on cost-plus contracts will be recapitalized and machinery bought and included in cost of manufacturing will continue to be used.

Cost-plus contracts are an unnecessary evil brought about by the present war and if they must exist should be carefully watched, for, as I have so briefly shown, costs are burdened with a good deal more than they can rightfully bear.

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PARIS, THE CONFIDENT

By HAMILTON M. WRIGHT
[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE FORUM IN FRANCE]

PARIS, at almost the conclusion of the fourth year of the war, is not glad. Neither is it sad. As to frivolity, all the world knows that never again in history will the French be called "Frivolous."

Paris is confident!

That is the impression one gains. Paris is confident of many things—first of all, ultimate victory over the Huns. She is also confident that the enemy shall not invade her; that the Americans will turn the tide and that every individual will continue to do his and her utmost, without complaining, without flinching, in heroic patience to help speed that day when the cables shall flash to the four corners of the globe the message: "Unconditional surrender of the Central Powers."

Germany had sent over word to America, and her sympathizers here repeated it, "France is bled white!"

France is not bled white. Paris shows no signs of anaemia. France has been sorely wounded, but she is sturdy, strong, determined. Every person that one sees in Paris, every form of life and activity there, reflects the truth of this statement, that France continues to be sturdy and Paris is confident.

When I say that Paris is not sad I do not mean that there is any visible lack of mourning. It is evident on every hand. But the wearers do not go about weeping and wailing, nor surreptitiously drying their tears. The wearers of mourning are going about their duties with resolute countenances.

There is always the laughter of children upon the streets, in the parks and homes. There is always the smile for the coming and for the departing, the laughs of the furloughed young soldiers and their equally young sweethearts and wives.

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In the theatres and the picture shows the people do not repress laughter at good comedy. In hotels and restaurants there is no shrill laughter, to be sure, no high-pitched chatter, but there is pleasant conversation and there are cheerful faces about the tables.

In Paris is seen and felt the spirit of France, something that cannot be described by pen or brush; something that can only be felt. The measure of this spirit cannot to taken, nor it poignancy brought into consciousness by reading, telling or seeing. Yet to say that France is depressed, sombre or resigned to the present situation would be to fail in attesting its present exalted spirit. In Paris one soon learns that France is not beaten to her knees and that her sorrow is only for they who have gone, not for her sons who fight, and everyone is going forward with all of the hope and power and vigor of a wonderful people.

PARIS AFLAME WITH PATRIOTISM

PARIS is quiet, yet aflame with the fires of patriotism. Everyone is consecrated to fight on and on as he or she may best serve, to the day of final victory. Nothing else matters. And all of this is quietly taken for granted.

Time and time again the Hun has been turned back from Paris. I asked an elderly Curé the reason for this confidence. "Confidence? What, monsieur, has occurred to break our confidence?" he asked.

Included in the reading matter that I took aboard ship with me when I sailed for France were a number of authentic articles concerning the streets of Berlin, as told by people who had but recently come from there. The lack of man-power, the lack of energy, the lack of so many things there, it seems, has made it impossible to keep Berlin streets clean or cesspools cleaned out. "Paris," I thought," will be like that, for every able-bodied man is gone, there has been the terrible fright of the long-range guns—naturally I shall not find the bright clean Paris that I knew on my previous visits."

My reasoning was far afield from fact, for Paris is as

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clean and spotless and bright as ever. While it is lacking in that light gaiety of pre-war days, it is not lacking in its old-time beauty. The streets, curbs and sidewalks are immaculately clean and the people are attractively dressed. Not even the war has affaced that typical smartness of the French. True, the clothes are not of the old-time expensive sort; there is no display of priceless fabrics and gems, yet the smartness is there, the cut and fit of the clothes is always good.

The people themselves are well nourished and vigorous. Of the thousands that I have already seen and studied there is not a sign about them of hunger. Certainly there is no food shortage here. One may get plenty to eat, of good variety and good quality, at all times. What was more surprising, the food prices seem somewhat less here than in New York!

For breakfast, in a neat bourgeoisie restaurant, I had two fresh eggs, good coffee and an ample portion of bread, at Fr. 1½ or, in our money, 30 cents. In New York I could not do better in a restaurant of the same class. I doubt if I could do as well.

Three of us went into a large, well appointed restaurant at noon and had each, plenty of good bread, a large bottle of white wine, a small but tender beefsteak and a generous helping of fried potatoes. The cost was $2.25, or 75 cents each. I wish I knew where I could get the same in New York at that price.

COST OF LIVING LESS THAN IN AMERICA

IN the Place de Republique is the Hotel Moderne where I secured a room on the second floor. It was a very large room, beautifully furnished. The charge per diem was Fr. 7, and 10 per cent war tax or a little more than $1.50 a day. Few hotels in America have rooms equal to this for less than $5.00 a day. At noon and in the evening splendid course meals are served at five or six francs, one menu being slightly more elaborate than the other. A supper includes soup, salad, fish, meat (there are no more meatless days), potatoes, beans, strawberries, radishes or other relish, cheese and cafe

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noir. I doubt if one could secure as satisfactory a meal back home at that price.

I do not wish to be misunderstood, however. Paris is not lavish, she is not overflowing with abundance, but she has enough for everyone and everyone is keeping strong and well. France has always produced practically all of her foodstuffs, her women have always cooked economically and her people are never hearty eaters. Bread, one of the almost universal foods, is rationed by card. Coffee sells in the stores at about three francs per half kilo. A can of condensed milk sells for Fr. 3.15 per 1-3 kilo and a box of tapioca at Fr. 1.60. Shoes are almost double the price of footwear in America, but men's clothes are no more expensive here than in New York, San Francisco or elsewhere.

Sugar is used sparingly—as it was in the United States when I sailed—but there is plenty of good sweet chocolate in large bars to be had everywhere at ten cents the bar.

I have seen few children and no women eating these chocolate bars. I was curious about it, and learned that almost without exception the women and children are voluntarily going without these sweets that the soldiers may have more. I tried it, and gave a bright little girl a bar of chocolate. She thanked me prettily but did not eat it. I asked her why.

"Pour mon Papa!" she said, and explained that her mother would send it to him in the weekly box of good things she forwarded.

And yet, on the whole, prices in Paris are about twice what they were before the war. One should remember, however, that this is true in almost every country. The four years of war have sent prices soaring.

Before I left there were frequent rumors that "Paris is close to the starving point." Nothing of the sort. Paris is no nearer starving today than she was before the war. There is not quite the same abundance of food, nor quite the variety, but there is plenty for all and there will continue to be plenty. There are some very poor in Paris. These are cared for jointly by the Government and the Red Cross. But

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in all Paris there can not be found as many actually needy as in a dozen East Side streets in New York. For one thing there is plenty of work which pays sufficiently to not only keep the poor but to give them comfort.

PARISIANS EVER CHEERFUL

THE streets are always crowded. Automobiles, motor busses and taxis are continually scooting about, each with the identical note, and the noise is like that of a flock of excitedly honking geese. On the motor busses and in the subways the conductors are women. On the street cars both the "motormen" and conductors are women. The taxi drivers are men—very young, very old, or slightly crippled and thus unable to be at the front.

It is in the subways of Paris as in the Subways and on the street cars and elevated trains of all cities that one learns more about the spirit and morale of the great majority of people. It is in these subways that one sees so many little incidents that reveal the true heart of the people. This morning I saw a wounded man arise to give his seat to a widow with a baby. Instantly everyone in the car arose to give the wounded soldier a seat. Sweethearts and wives who have their "man" back on a short visit, cling to their hands openly in public as if to never let them get away, yet at the stations there is no loud weeping and wailing when these forloughs are up and the men depart. Rather, there is a close embrace, a clinging kiss and always a brave smile.

On Sundays, in the afternoons and especially in the long half-light that precedes the night, the open air cafes are filled with people having light refreshments and sipping the light wines of France, or beer or coffee, just as of old. There are always many military automobiles, many officers of many nationalities, English, Italian, Portuguese, Belgian, French, American and a few Russian, in their bright uniforms.

As I sat at one of the sidewalk tables and watched these officers in their bright colors, and the women all in black or, at best, in dull colors, I could not help but compare this with other days when it was the women who wore the colors and

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the men who were dressed in blacks and grays. The diversity of military uniforms and the surprisingly large number of officers as well as soldiers of so many different nationalities, betoken more than all else the proximity of Paris to the battlefront. Paris is thus revealed as the city nearest the fighting.

At a row of tables sat a group of these officers of all nationalities. One would think it a stage setting rather than reality for they appeared not to have a care. There was confidence written in every face. And beyond I saw a group of American officers, eight, while across the way were twenty or more soldiers enjoying their beer or light wine. All about fluttered the Stars and Stripes. I wondered just what Lafayette would do and say should he suddenly come upon this street and behold our flags and our men.

ALL PRAISE AMERICA

IN every paper there is praise of America and her part in the war. Not long ago when the announcement came that we had a million men in France, everyone of the seven newspapers that I read that day hailed this achievment as "Un miracle American!" And to everyone in confident Paris the thing that gives them the most confidence of all is the knowledge that we are bringing over all of our supplies, all of our own food, arms, munitions—everything.

"To think!" an old veteran said to me in a quivering voice, "that you Americans are bringing over everything that you use!"

Not long ago Premier Clemenceau reviewed a large body of newly arrived troops in a French village. Later, after they had marched on, the Premier made another speech to "his people" explaining just what the United States was doing to help. The people looked astounded but, since the great Premier Clemenceau told them so, it must, of a verity, be so. The mayor responded in behalf of his townspeople and ended his little speech with the words:

"It is good, my Premier. We will wait as long as may be necessary. We have the confidence."

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Our own men have helped to make Paris confident, naturally; and especially is this true of our wounded men who have been brought to hospitals in and about Paris. The eagerness of our men to "Get well and go back and give 'em hell" has had its good effect everywhere. This confidence was brought home to me with lasting emphasis when I called at a Red Cross Hospital to visit an old-time newspaper friend of mine, now a Corporal in the service. He is well known in San Francisco and Seattle. He had been in some thick fighting on one bloody side of that famous wedge that had its apex at Château Thierry.

He was suffering from gas, for his mask had been shot away. But he was happy, jubilant, exalted. He had seen the Germans throw away their guns and run.

"I may never get back to the States," he told me, "But, oh! Boy! I'm happy! I have put in a lick for everybody back home and I've seen the Germans run like whipped curs. Our boys went right through them. It is only God's Mercy that saved me. Did you know that I could pray? I didn't know it myself until that battle. I said, 'God make me a good soldier! Oh! Lord, now is the time for you to protect me and my men!' Say, I prayed like a praying machine in Persia, and went through a cross fire of machine guns with three men and no one was hurt!"

SCARING THE HUNS

MY friend's story, and the stories of two other men fresh from the front, were classic in their directness and ardor. Before the fighting, some American automobile trucks picked up my friend and his companions and rushed them to the front.

"We fell out in battle formation," he explained to me. "One-half a Division of Prussian guards was in the town of X. They saw us come over in waves, four waves to a company and they said, so our prisoners told us later, 'The Americans are coming like all hell; Retreat!' So they retreated about three kilometres. A company of French who had been out four days without food passed us as they went back. We

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dug ourselves in in the first big woods south of the town of X. The Boches began bringing in re-inforcements and we waited a few days at a triangular farm where we received orders to attack the German. The captain of my Company was ordered to hold the center of the attack. As he left the woods he was killed. A lieutenant of the third platoon was wounded by machine gun barrage and my section of twelve riflemen, were left alone at that point. Eight of them were casualties in the field directly behind me in less than one minute, and five machine guns played upon us. It was then I prayed. Believe me, God heard me pray, for the Huns threw away their guns and ran from us. They would not stand and fight. We took possession of a railroad and the machine guns in a machine gun nest at the point of the bayonet. After that it all turned into an artillery duel. Days seemingly passed without number and without end."

A gunnery sergeant, told me that my friend's uniform had been cut both in front and back by machine gun fire. He also said that the Germans turned machine guns on a man who was trying to assist a wounded soldier from the field. They shot first-aidsmen with red crosses on their arms, he said. One poor little stretcher bearer was shot to death.

"I saw the dirty Hun that deliberately shot that little Red Cross stretcher bearer and I got him with my bayonet, had to shoot the gun to get it out of him. I never believed I could kill a man, but say, I enjoyed that! And do you know my good luck? I'm going to get well right away they tell me, and then I can get back into the fight. Oh boy! Just you watch us!"

That sort of thing, repeated throughout Paris, helps to keep the people confident. The long distance gun did not frighten them. They scarcely mention it.

"Victory? It is sure, all in good time, monsieur," the old Curé told me.

That is the confidence of Paris.

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JOHN BOWMAN—FOOD CONSERVATIONIST DE LUXE

By JOHN BRUCE MITCHELL

"I NEED some hotel genius to help me," declared Herbert Hoover, about five minutes after he was made Food Administrator.

"That ought to be easy," responded Mr. Hoover's companion, "the country is full of hotel men."

"True, and an army is full of privates, but there are only a few generals. The hotel man I need must be a general in the business, not a private."

"Then send for John Bowman of New York," was the advice.

"Bowman? Oh yes, the Biltmore man——"

"Also the Manhattan man and the Ansonia man and the Belmont man. He's also building the Commodore, largest hotel in the world, and is planning a sixth skyscraper hotel on the site of the old Murray Hill hotel. He——"

"Just the man!" exclaimed Food Administrator Hoover, "I've stopped at some of his hotels."

When the appeal reached Mr. Bowman to come on to Washington and get in conference with the Food Administration, with a view of helping his Government, Mr. Bowman lost no time.

"To conserve food in every private home will not be sufficient," Mr. Hoover explained to him. "The hotel population, permanent and transient, is immense, equal in this country to the entire population of many small countries. Food must be conserved in all of our hotels. Will you help the Government by becoming Chief of the Hotel Division of National Food Conservation, Mr. Bowman?"

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"Gladly——"
"——and the Restaurant?"
"Certainly——"
"——and the Dining Car?"
"If you wish——"
"——and the Steamship?"
"Will do my best."

And that is how John McE. Bowman, head of a great string of skyscraper hotels *de luxe*, acquired within three minutes, the title of "Chief of the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car and Steamship Division of the United States Food Administration."

HOTEL MEN HELP HOOVERIZE

IT is a long title, but Mr. Bowman is long-headed enough to swing it. He has been swinging it with such success that his enthusiastic work has resulted in a 100 per cent voluntary compliance with the food conservation rules amongst the leading hotels of this country.

Naturally, at the beginning, there were many doubting Thomases. Many declared that the hotel managers would not acually conserve food, that they could "camouflage" conservation. "When a man goes to a top-notch hotel and pays top-notch prices, he is going to get exactly what he asks for," was the comment.

"When a man comes into any of my hotels on a beefless day and demands beef, put him out!" was Mr. Bowman's orders.

That has been his attitude from the start. The requests of the Government as to the saving of food have been lived up to, absolutely to the letter.

"Not an ounce, not a gramme of pork is to be served, used or eaten by guests or employes in any of my hotels on porkless days," was one of his orders.

"Until further notice from me all forms of bread and pastry must contain no wheat flour. Rye, graham, corn and other wholesome substitutes must be used," was another Bowman order.

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When Food Administrator Hoover sent for Mr. Bowman it was not to ask him to conserve food in his own big chain of hotels alone, but to see that every hotel, restaurant, dining car and steamship conserved food. It was an immense task. There were many pessimists and croakers, many who considered it all a joke. Mr. Bowman did not. He knew the seriousness of the situation.

"Why should the laboring man in his little tenement, or the middle-class man in his modest cottage, be asked to conserve food, while the people possessed of means eat whatever they please, as in the past?" he asked at one famous gathering of Hotel men from all over the country. "We serve the meals *de luxe,* it is true, but it is just as easy to conserve *de luxe* food, as the plain fare of the daily laborer."

This observation affixed to him the title of "Food Conservationist de Luxe."

Equipped with his long title, impressed with Mr. Hoover's talk, fully awake to the great need of food conservation, Mr. Bowman became active. First he asked Mr. Hoover if he had any especial plans for the work. "Not a plan. You know the business of feeding people, and you know the men who feed them in all public places, I leave it to you to bring them into line," was Mr. Hoover's response.

SAVING TONS OF FOOD MONTHLY

AND so Mr. Bowman returned to New York and, in true American style "Got busy." He is busy today, has been busy all this time and will continue busy just so long as there is need for food conservation in his division. His first step was to secure a hasty view of the local situation. He got in touch with New York's leading hotel men. He outlined the situation to them clearly.

Some of the more timid ones had doubts as to the possibility of such conservation.

"They have been used to all sorts of food luxuries whenever they felt like it, they have plenty of money to pay for them, won't it be impossible to get them to go light on beef and pork and wheat and butter and such things?"

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"A great majority of our people," declared another hotel man, "eat more beef than anything else, rare roast beef, thick steaks and the like. What will we do?"

"We will take it off our menus. They may eat something else or go elsewhere," was Mr. Bowman's solution.

"But," protested another, "there will be an army of rivals who will be waiting for just this turn of affairs——"

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bowman, "I have learned in Washington of our need of food conservation. I am in this fight to win. If I fail it will be because you have failed me. If I succeed it will be because you alone made me a success."

That settled it, the leading local hotel men were with him to a unit. And from that start he toured the country and brought into line every hotel man worthy of the name, every dining car and steamship corporation and every restaurant and café of the better class. In fact, every public eating place today, practically without exception, has fallen into line.

A close watch was kept over the results of Chief Bowman's work. The last month of 1917 showed that his efforts and the hearty, patriotic co-operation of the people who came within his division, had resulted in a saving of the following:

Meat .....22,733,000 pounds
Wheat flour..... 9,089,000 pounds

This was encouraging. However, there was a crying need at that time for even greater saving and so Mr. Bowman redoubled his efforts, his appeals, his journeys of inspection and investigation, his output of food economy progaganda, with the result that the first month of this year found the hotels, restaurants, dining cars and steamships had saved:

Meat .....25,418,000 pounds
Wheat flour .....12,790,000 pounds

TRAVELLED 50,000 MILES

SINCE then the conservation has been increasing in large degree. Figures for the July saving have not been compiled, but thus far they show an increase in saving over January of this year of nearly 20 per cent.

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Red tape has never interfered with Chief Bowman's duties. In his bright Hotel Lexicon there has been no such phrase as "Impossible," no such word as "delay." He has gone after whatever he wanted, and got it. He has maintained his division absolutely without other cost than that of his clerical force. He has gone ahead and secured whatever was necessary and paid the bills out of his own pocket. And, as chief of this important division of food saving, Mr. Bowman has traveled more than 50,000 miles since his appointment.

There is not a state that he has not visited, not a Hotel Association in America whose members he has not addressed on this subject, and his talks have been straight to the point. One of his important moves was to bring more than five hundred hotel men face to face with Food Administrator Hoover.

He gathered these men in Washington. They represented every State and every Hotel Association in America and before they left Washington every one of them had taken the wheatless-meatless day pledge, and the general pledge to work for food conservation in every direction.

At one of the gatherings of hotel and other men who feed multitudes, which he addressed on the subject of food saving, he said:

"You gentlemen are not realizing the important position of the industry of feeding the traveling public, of catering to hotel guests and to steamship, Pullman car and restaurant trade. Before the war this industry of feeding such people was the fourth in size. Today it is the fifth in size—the industry of war being the first in size.

"This industry of ours is now called upon to help win the war. This call goes not only to corporations and associations of hotel and restaurant men, but to very one of us. To win the war we must do our bit. Whoever it was that first declared that 'Food Will Win The War' certainly took into consideration that without the co-operation of such men as ourselves there would be serious drawbacks. When a

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man comes into your place on beefless day and asked for steak, tell him what day it is. If he still insists, ask him if he had signed a food pledge card. If he says that he has not, eject him from your hotel or restaurant at once.

FIRST "LESS" BANQUET

"NOT long ago it was reported that 25,000,000 pounds of food had been destroyed by incendiaries. That would feed a million men three months. We have got to make up that loss by means of conservation. We all agree that the men who thus destroy food should be taken out and shot, but these sentiments do not help make up that food loss. With our splendid opportunity to conserve food, we will be unpatriotic, yet we will be more than that—disloyal!—unless we exert every effort to help the Food Administration to save." Chief Bowman's constant work, his continued speeches on the subject, his extended travels throughout the country, all combined to make a food conserving unit of the men throughout the country whose business it is to feed the public. After the meeting in Washington he took his confreres, who had so promptly taken the meatless and wheatless day pledges and all other food-saving pledges, to his Biltmore Hotel in New York on a special train where he gave a banquet.

This was the first beefless, porkless, wheatless, butterless and breadless banquet in America.

In appreciation of his patriotic efforts and of his hospitality, the visiting hotel men gave him, that night, a bronze statue of French's "Minute Man."

It was at the Washington meeting where Mr. Bowman, by a master stroke, made it possible for the representative hotel men of the country to meet our Food Administrator and learn directly of the need of their co-operation, that every man—each representing all of the hotel men in his district—arose instantly and pledged to use no more wheat whatever until the coming harvest.

"Of course," remarked a peeved wholesale dealer in foodstuffs, "all of this gallivanting around the country, all

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of these special trains and banquets, come out of the Government funds."

"Of course," championed a friend of Mr. Bowman, who knew all of the details of the Chief's work, "not a cent comes out of the Government. For his special train, his famous 'less' banquet, his Washington gathering, his 50,000 miles of traveling and his endless publicity on conservation spread among hotel men, he paid out of his private purse."

In consideration of the fact that his salary is one dollar a year, there is sufficient evidence that it is not exactly a profitable position he holds. There is also sufficient evidence that just as his food-conservation campaign has been and is continuing to be, 100 per cent efficient, so is his patriotism 100 per cent grade.

A SKY-SCRAPER HOTEL MAN

MR. BOWMAN was a Toronto boy of Scotch-Irish parents. He entered the hotel business as a protege of the late Gustave Baumann, one of the most successful hotel men in the country, and worked his way up to the vice-presidency and finally the presidency of the Biltmore. Later he become proprietor of the famous Manhattan, then the Ansonia and he is now building the "Commodore" in New York, the largest hotel in the world, one that will accommodate one million guests every twelve months. This is a $15,000,000 hotel.

But this is not sufficient for him. Recently he acquired possession of the old Murray Hill Hotel and the equally famous Hotel Belmont, giving him absolute control of all of the great hotels within the zone of the Grand Central Station in New York. And he is planning to build on the site of the Murray Hill Hotel a new one that will tower above the Belmont, and even above the twenty-eight story Commodore, now building. Being at the very top of old Murray Hill it will rise above every other building in New York City, except the Woolworth building, and will stand out "up-town" from the city's skyscraper section as a distinctive feature in Manhattan's world-famous skyline. All of his hotels, by the way,

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are connected under ground, so that a guest may journey from one to the other without going out of doors.

Wherever the traveler may go today throughout the country he will find upon the menus, and posted in conspicious places all about, the words:

"We Are Members of the U. S. Food Conservation Service."

There is plenty upon every menu, and plenty is served with each order, but there is no longer the reckless and almost criminal waste in foods that occurred in other years. There are substitutes for wheat flour that are equally tempting and even more nourishing.

All of this has been Chief Bowman's work, made possible, as he always explains, by the co-operation of his brother hotel men. And the result has been that in the last eight months the saving of important food, which has been shipped "over there" to our fighting boys on land and sea, has totalled more than 205,000,000 pounds of meat and more than 112,000,000 pounds of wheat flour.

"It is merely a matter of hearty co-operation of patriotic hotel men, constant teaching of conservative eating to the patriotic traveling public, and demonstrating that it is an easy matter to conserve de luxe foods," says Chief Bowman, in explanation of how it is done.

One of the results of this work was shown not long ago in a cable from France which read:

"The American soldiers are by far the best fed troops in Europe."

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"IMPROPAGANDA"

By LEWIS ALLEN BROWNE

MR. MERCHANT eased himself comfortably into a seat in the smoker alongside his neighbor, Mr. Banker. They were not of the seventeen commuters, made famous by the song, who had missed the "five-fifteen."

"We've still got the boches on the run, I see," he remarked as he extracted a dark perfecto, deftly removed the gilt abdominal band, clipped the tip with a gold cutter and proceeded to light it.

"You bet we have," replied Mr. Banker, putting down his evening paper, "and what's equally as important, we've got those cursed propagandists over here on the run. John, the public has no idea of the harm they have wrought."

"Nope, I suppose not," agreed Mr. Merchant, between deep pulls at his perfecto, "but then," he added, settling back for a chat during their twenty-minute run out to their town, "you know as well as I, that all this propaganda stuff hasn't harmed us."

"No? I don't see it——"

"No, indeed, we know better than to believe their damnable lies. We know it's all propaganda. For instance, there was that story about the Red Cross nurses a while ago—you didn't believe any of that German slander, did you?"

"I certainly did not," agreed Mr. Banker, "but many people did."

"Proves just what I say. Only the great unwashed, the uneducated, are harmed by all of this talk the Kaiser's agents have been spreading through the country. You and I and the rest of the people who use their heads, who think, are not harmed in the least by their lies."

"Why allow enemy propaganda to harm any of us?" asked Mr. Banker, quietly.

There seemed to be no ready response to that and Mr.

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Merchant cast his eyes over the page of his neighbor's paper. A headline, "Liberty Motor Output Satisfactory," attracted his attention.

"The truth about that Liberty Motor is rather dismal, between you and I and the gatepost," he said, pointing at the headline.

"See nothing dismal in that, except for the Huns," stoutly declared Mr. Banker.

"Then you're not in the know! It sounds all right to print stories about making a lot of them, but the truth is they are short-lived."

A LIBERTY MOTOR LIE

MR. BANKER stared at him.

"Yes, sir. Powerful motor and all that, but I got it straight that they are so high-powered that they actually burn out after about three hours' running."

"Who told you?" demanded Banker.

"Who?—Er, let's see. Oh, yes, I remember, a chap who sells me goods, represents a wholesale house."

"Is his name Schmidt?"

"No, Miller is his name——"

"Bet you ten dollars that he spelled it 'Muller' before we got into the war——"

"Spells it that way now, I think. Let me see," and Merchant took some letters from his pocket and found a card stating that this salesman, 'F. H. Muller' would call on him on the tenth. It was the usual traveling salesman's notification card.

Mr. Banker snorted.

"What of it?" demanded Merchant.

"Listen, Merchant," said Mr. Banker, pointing a finger at him by way of emphasis, "you're a damned impropagandist!"

"A what?"

"Impropagandist, one who spreads impropaganda. You are about ten thousand times worse than the uneducated person who believes whatever he hears, for you are supposed to

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be intelligent and people listen to what you have to say. Your words have——"

"But——"

"Wait. I want you to report this Muller chap—no, give *me* his full name and where he works, and I'll see that the Department of Justice gets after him. What is he selling?"

"Leather goods."

"How much leather is used in a Liberty Motor? What occasion does he have to visit plants where they are made? Why should he be an authority on Liberty Motors?"

"Come now, that's a bit raw. He probably heard——"

"He probably got the word to spread that yarn along with scores of others, so that whatever conversation came up he would have some topic to fit in, and all that he said would tend to lessen our faith in our government, our efficiency, our prosecution of the war. It would, in fact, discourage us and therefore give comfort and aid to the enemy."

"I never thought of that."

"Another proof, Joe, that you are an Impropagandist. The propagandist is an enemy. He thinks, he cleverly devises yarns or is given yarns from headquarters to spread. An Impropagandist is a man who wants to be a loyal American, who believes he is one, but who doesn't think. Let me tell you something—the Liberty Motor has been run at four hundred and forty horse power for seventy-two hours without stopping; it is the best motor ever made for an aeroplane. There is nothing in it to burn out."

"Is that so?"

AS MANY "GEESE" AS "GANDERS."

"ABSOLUTELY true. Now I don't know how many people have heard you repeat Muller's story, with added and guessed details, but you begin right now and run around and repeat what I've told you and keep repeating it. Try and tell your story ten times to once that Muller tells his. Meanwhile I think we may get him interned before a week."

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Down quiet and shaded Park Avenue, where Merchant lived, he walked slowly that evening, muttering to himself, in a dazed way, "Impropaganda! Impropaganda! Muller—well, I'll be dashed!"

Merchant has a son, a lieutenant, over in France. He has followed the plea of the Liberty Bond boomers and "Bought till it hurt." He has done everything possible for the cause, given his car, his time, his money, his son. And yet he thoughtlessly believed what a clever enemy propagandist told him, and repeated it.

It is true that our Government has been running down our enemies within with the greatest of success. Propagandists galore have been traced and taken care of in internment camps, jails and elsewhere. But the harm they have done has been continued, to a considerable extent, by our "Impropagandists," loyal citizents who have unthinkingly given comfort and aid to the enemy by repeating the propaganda thus spread.

They are not all men. Some of these "ganders" are "geese." Many of our women, too, are unconsciously but surely helping to spread these tales, and the worst of it is that most of this propaganda appears so harmless.

No one with ordinary common sense believed the German slander about our Red Cross nurses, to the effect that maternity hospitals had to be made ready for two hundred of them. The truth, as no one doubted, was that nothing of the sort happened, not a single case.

Nor do we take a moment's stock in those peculiarly "Kultured" letters that were scattered through Italy and later attempted to be scattered through the camps here and at our front in France, to the effect that many of the wives of soldiers were misconducting themselves.

Perhaps a few believe them. They were intended to shatter the morale of our soldiers. They have done little if any harm. But other propaganda got a good start. Some of it started many years ago before the war. All of it is intended as "missionary work," as we all know, to spread a belief that the Germans are supermen and that whatever

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they do or say or make or write is the best in the world.

To believe it, to repeat it, to even whisper it or hint at it, is "impropaganda" and amounts to nothing less than disloyalty.

THE LIES ABOUT THE DYES

MRS. CHATTERTON saunters into her bright breakfast room at 9 A. M. Mrs. Leisure, her guest, follows her. James, the butler, seats them.

"Are all of the flags out, James?"

"Yes, Ma'am."

"And the Red Cross cards and Saving Stamp cards and Food Conservation cards all in the windows where they may be seen?"

"Yes, Ma'am."

"Very good. Tell Barker that all except the little runabout is to be at the service of the Canteen workers and Red Cross throughout the day and if there are not sufficient chauffeurs, he is to drive one of the cars."

"Yes, Ma'am."

James stalks out to give the order. Mrs. Chatterton turns to her guest.

"There isn't a single thing, so far as I know, that I am not doing these days to help win the war."

"We must all be like that," murmurs Mrs. Leisure; "I've given my time and my money. Stella is a full-fledged nurse now, you know, and going over."

"I tried for it but was too old," frankly admits Mrs. Chatterton.

"And I," smiles her guest.

"They say——" Mrs. Chatterton pauses and stares at Mrs. Leisure's morning robe.

"My dear!" she exclaims, "how exquisite. Such wonderful colors. However did you get it?"

"I saw the goods and had Clarice make it up——"

"Oh, you got it *here*. Well, be careful of it, for when it is soiled you know it won't wash."

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"Oh, but it will, the sales person assured me that it would," insists Mrs. Leisure.

"They say that of course, but, my dear, you must know that we are getting absolutely no German dyes now and of course the chemists here cannot make dyes like the Germans. They all fade, you know."

"Do they? Well, I've heard it, but at the store——"

"Oh, yes," sighs Mrs. Chatterton, "I have been told by a dozen people that our dyes won't stand. Why, even a strange women in the store the other day kindly advised me to buy only white stockings. She said all the colors would surely fade."

"I suppose it is true, then," bemoans Mrs. Leisure.

That's Impropaganda!

Germany knows today that we are making just as good dyes as were ever made in her country. She knows that we are making better dyes along certain lines. She also knows that the world has for years been told that her dyes were the best and that no other country had the secrets or could produce them. This belief the Germans know must be fostered. And so the word goes forth to her agents here to keep up the propaganda against our dyes, because after the war she wants to recover her world trade.

THE SILLY SALT SCARE

THE chief reason for such propaganda is to foster this belief and help Germany regain her trade and her power after the war.

Recently I talked with Mr. Elwood Hendrick, of New York City, an expert chemist who specializes in dyes and dye-making.

"It is nothing less than a crime," he said, "the way that our women here believe and repeat all of this German propaganda about the superiority of German dyes. This has been traced to clerks in many stores. It is everywhere. But the truth is that our dyes are today just as fast colors as any that were ever made in Germany. In fact we are making better dyes in this country than were ever made anywhere

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else. It is time something was done to awaken our loyal women to a knowledge of this."

Dr. Allen Rogers at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of the American Chemical Society, is another authority who will vouch for the truth of this.

Scientists are the most conservative men in the world. They never make a statement until it has been proven and reproven. When they state that we have beaten the Germans at their own game and now make better dyes than ever came from Germany, that is final.

And yet the country is full of Mrs. Chattertons and Mrs. Leisures, who believe all that they are told, and who publicly bemoan a lack of fast dyes, simply because some sharp propagandist told them about it, or some parrot of a woman repeated it to them.

There is nothing too small, too slight, too unimportant to escape the enemy agents. Not all are keen, but the leaders are. And the word goes forth to the pro-Germans, to their paid agents and their sympathizers to spread a certain story or stories. These people may be stupid, most of them are, for stupidity is a German characteristic as we have learned, from their diplomats down to the least of their underlings, but they spread the rumors as easily as a person of intelligence.

When it was found that we must use every available ship to help our allies and to supply our own men going across, wise ones could foresee a shortage of sugar. Not but what there was plenty of sugar, but there was a scarcity of bottoms in which to transport it. To defeat the U-boats we used all ships procurable for soldiers, war munitions and food for the needy and deserving neutrals. It was not a question of whether we would help the allies and rush our soldiers over or go without that extra spoonful of sugar in our coffee. There was no question about it. We *would* cut down on sugar, and we did.

The German mind worked thus: "Sugar? Ach! If only it were something absolutely necessary they had to go without, like—like—like salt! Ach! Salt!"

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And instantly the word went forth to start a "Salt famine" story. It was started last Fall and it spread like wildfire.

TRACING ENEMY PROPAGANDA

PEOPLE rushed to the stores for salt. Such a rush soon depleted the shelves in many a small store. Then, when the clerk would be forced to say "We haven't any salt today" the foolish ones would exclaim "Then it *is* true! What shall we do without salt?"

An acquaintance went home one evening and was shown, by his proud wife, a stack of twenty three-pound bags of salt.

"That ought to last us a while" she exclaimed.

"How much do we usually use?" he asked.

"Oh, I should say perhaps nine pounds in a year, three of these bags."

"Who told you there would be a salt shortage?"

"Mrs. White."

"Who told her?"

"The man who delivers the weekly case of beer for her husband."

"H-m-," he murmured, "Beer-man. Germans have been known to engage in the manufacture and sale of beer. Just why should a delivery man carting beer about, go out of the way to tell Mrs. White that there was a salt famine?"

"Why—why, out of kindness, I presume. Her husband traded with him you know and—er—perhaps he thought he was doing a kindness."

"He knew he was doing a kindness—to the Kaiser" snapped my friend. However, he assured his wife that he was not blaming her for trying to be wise, but he did blame her for believing every propagandist's yarn that she heard.

"Did you ask your groceryman about the salt shortage?"

His wife said she had not. She merely bought the salt. He went out after dinner. The store was open.

"Is there a salt shortage?" he asked the proprietor.

"No," grinned the proprietor, "not exactly. I was

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talking with a big salt man from Syracuse today and he said the output was the same as ever. I have a whole carload of salt on the way for my three stores."

"But why—who—" stammered this mans' wife, when he told her.

"Propaganda" he said.

It all helped Germany in many ways. It created a little scare over here and made many wonder if we were going to smash, if we were going to have a famine in everything. It enabled Germans papers to cheer the German readers by spreading lurid yarns about the shortage of sugar, salt "and everything else" in America. This hurt us and gave comfort and aid to the enemy.

CATCH THE LYING PROPAGANDIST

WHEN this driver of a beer delivery truck went out of his way to tell Mrs. White of the salt famine, she should have notified her husband, or notified the Department of Justice, asking, "Is it true that there is a salt famine?" Then she should have said, "A man named 'So-and-so,' working for 'Such-and-such' a concern, told me."

Then she should not have repeated this story elsewhere. The Government officials would have assured her of the falsity of the yarn and the enemy propagandist would have been traced and a stop put to his work. Meanwhile the news of his arrest in the newspapers would have enabled everyone who heard that story to know that it was false.

Someone whispered the story not long ago that three American transports filled with our soldiers had been sunk, and that Washington was trying to cover it up. The whisper spread. It started from the lying lips of enemy whispering propagandists. But it was thoughtlessly, wrongfully, disloyally repeated by many of our own citizens who did not realize that they were thus making of themselves "Impropagandists," and the only difference between them and outright enemy propagandists was that the enemies knew they were hurting us while the Impropagandists had no idea that there was any harm in repeating such stories.

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"Did you know that there is not going to be half as much anthracite coal mined this year as last?" I was asked.

"I did not know it. Do *you* know it?" I demanded.

"That's what I was told," he said.

"What was the name of the coal mine owner, or was it Dr. Garfield himself, who told you?" I asked.

"Oh no, just a story I heard."

By persistent questioning this man was enabled to recall that a man who worked in the same office with him told the yarn. At my request he got this man to tell him the source of his information. After several days, having interested my friend in the patriotic game of "Catch the lying propagandist," the story was traced to a woman whose servant told her, and the servant said that her "gentleman friend" told her. The servant was a German girl. Her "gentleman friend," was someone she met in a crowd at a cafe.

"Did your gentleman friend speak German, 'Liza?" she was asked.

"Ja—er—Yess ma'am," replied truthful Liza.

The story had been told deliberately by an enemy propagandist. There is no reason to believe that the servant, 'Liza, was other than stupid. The "gentleman friend" knew she would repeat it, and the eleven others, through whom we traced this yarn, were—or sincerely believed themselves to be—loyal Americans. However, they were all "Impropogandists."

"They say," German toys are best and especially German dolls.

DON'T BE AN "IMPROPAGANDIST"

GERMAN toys, especially dolls, never have been the best. We are making better drugs and medicines now than were ever made in Germany. We are more efficient in mechanics than they ever were or ever will be in Germany.

It doesn't matter whether someone tells you that a transport of our soldiers has been sunk or that our dyes will not hold color; it does not matter whether they slander our nurses

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or say that we are facing a food famine—it does not matter what "They say," *so long as no one repeats it!*

Enemy propagandists are everywhere. They are still legion.

Our Government can cope easily with spies, traitors, enemy-paid press, I. W. W. troubles, German-inspired sabotage and similar enemy activities, but when an enemy's stock-in-trade consists solely of a story or a series of stories harmful to our country, to our morals and to our aims, and helpful and comforting to the enemy, it is difficult for our Secret Service men to trace and punish such enemies.

There is only one way—whenever a person tells you anything of this nature, either trace its source at once, or send in this person's name and address, and the story he or she told you, to the Department of Justice in Washington where it will soon be run down and the enemies who retail such stories will be properly dealt with.

A story was started to the effect that our Army surgeons and their aids held the most dangerous places in the service, that more than 80 per cent. of them were killed.

Of course it wasn't true. But it spread everywhere after it was once started.

The enemy propagandist is the man with the match. He starts a fire. Our own people, making every effort and sacrifice to be loyal and helpful, are like the breeze, if they repeat that story.

The little fire could be stamped out in a moment. The first story could be nailed in a moment, but the unthinking spread it as the breeze spreads the flames, they do the harm through "Impropaganda."

There is the good old story of the woman who, at confessional, told the priest that she had been gossiping.

"For penance" said the good priest, "go pluck an armful of milkweed plants, in full seed. Open each pod and walk along the highway two miles, scattering all of the seed to the breeze. Then come back to me."

The woman did so.

"I have fulfilled my penance, Father," she said.

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"Ah, no my daughter, not yet," he told her, "go back tomorrow and pick up each seed and replace it in the pod."

The woman stared at him. "But—but Father, that is impossible—utterly impossible!"

"Quite true, my daughter. And so it is with your gossip. The harmful words you have so idly spoken are as the downy seed you scattered to the winds. They can never be recalled."

Impropagandists are scattering downy seeds of enemy propaganda, and they cannot undo the harm.

OBSERVATIONS OF EPICTETUS, Jr.

By LEWIS ALLEN

AND now the whirr of the Liberty Motor is mingled with the scream of the American Eagle over in France.

This year's "Midsummer madness" is centered in Germany's War Office.

Politics does not make half as strange bedfellows as war.

Epitaph for William Hohenzollern: "Zwischen Freud und Leid, ist die Brücke nicht weit."

In war it is never too *early* to mend.

Our hundred planes a day
Will make all Germany obey.

The race is always to the swift, providing the swift are sure.

Between the dollar-a-year men over here and the dollar-a-day men over there, there's nothing to it but Victory.

It looks as though August were going to be the hottest and most uncomfortable month Mittel Europa ever experienced.

The Bolsheviks who shouted "Down with everything" overlooked the fact that Russia was quite likely to agree, and begin with Bolshevism.

Dog days will soon be here, and especially unhappy days for the dachshund.

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WHO'S SHE IN WAR WORK

By ANNE EMERSON

The Aircraft Women

HER name is legion! The society columns do not carry her picture, no press agent sends out her photographs and stories of her exploits—but "she," by the thousands, is doing her unspectacular bit. Go through one of the Liberty Motor, or aeroplane factories, and you can see her in khaki bloomers, in front of great, roaring, turning, machines. In the shops of Buffalo, of Dayton, of New Brunswick, of Toledo—of a hundred cities—"she" is doing men's tasks in this most essential war industry. The Girl in War Work has arrived—has become efficient—and is doing astonishing work. Along the testing benches of the great factories her skill and patience exceeds the man's. Her accuracy, where two ten thousandths of an inch means the success or failure of a Liberty Motor part, is a big count in her favor. The story of Who's She in the Ranks of Industry is to be written and the most skilled will win the highest fame. It is a new chapter in woman work. She is twenty-five per cent. of the factory's human power. She is fighting the war with all her energies. Her name is Legion, Efficiency, Patience, and Loyalty.

Women in Other War Industries

Not in the aero factories alone are the women speeding the end of the war by their work on essentials that will be the means of crushing the aims of the Huns—for in every branch of endeavor "she" is present, and active.

If the aeroplane is the eyes of the army, the wireless key is its mouth and ears, and women are not only holding responsible positions as wireless operators, but are actually engaged in teaching classes of men the use of this instrument which sends news crashing into space, making it possible to talk from the air, across oceans, over continents not strung

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with telegraph wires. Mrs. H. S. Owens is chairman of the Women's Radio Corps, and, partly through her influence, all of the recognized radio schools have opened their classes to women on an equal footing with the men students. Five women are employed in the evening schools in New York City to give instruction to men waiting their draft call—two of these women having graduated from Queen's University in Toronto, Canada, where after actual experience in wireless work they were assigned to teaching positions.

The Shipping Board is vieing with the Aircraft producers, in the employment of women. Mrs. G. R. Underwood, of Vancouver, Washington, is the mother of two sons in uniform, yet she is a calker in a shipyard. After her two boys " went over " Mrs. Underwood felt that she would like to be actually engaged in war work. She read the appeals for workers in the shipyards, and applied for the place. Now she feels that each day's work is safeguarding her sons and hastening their return. On one occasion Mrs. Underwood's four assistants were away and she managed the big oakum machine, keeping the hourly supply up to the efficiency mark, so that there would be no loss of time by the men in the yards.

Mrs. S. A. Garth, of Colorado Springs, has been doing her bit by taking a special course in the drafting of iron and steel work. Mrs. Garth had always been interested in art and urges every woman who can draw to go into this work, for there is need of her ability.

" What I have done in six weeks others can do, and drafting is not hard," said Mrs. Garth, "there are plenty of women with a mechanical turn of mind who could easily grasp the construction of iron and steel work."

Women and Their Hospital Duties

Miss Mabel Boardman, who is the only woman on the executive board of the American Red Cross, has recently returned from an inspection tour in Europe. She visited all of the Red Cross hospitals, and made special trips to the canteens which have been erected everywhere in France that men in uniform congregate.

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"'Many people have asked why American women have been asked to care for the Red Cross canteens when the places are often under fire," Miss Boardman said. "They feel that American men not able to fight should do this work. The relief work carried on in the actual trenches is done by men, even though people do not understand that fact. Women are in the billets—in fact they get as near the trenches as they are allowed.

"The real reason why American women are so numerous in France is because they give an invaluable atmosphere of home to the hospital huts and canteens where they serve. Men build the shell of the house, women make it a home. In one hospital ward I entered I was particularly struck with the absolute home like appearance of the ward. The reason for this was that it was May, and every available container, even a captured Boche helmet, was filled with the flowers that grew in the fields outside. I have seen a unit of Red Cross workers transform a hut in an hour from a dismal place of four walls and a roof to a comfortable, home-like room. Only a tired soldier boy knows the joy of going into a canteen where he sees and experiences comfort—and hears the soft voices of women who are like his mother and sisters."

The American nurses in France number among them some of the best known women in the United States. They are not all trained, but they soon learn their particular task and do it well. The two sisters of The Honorable Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, the Misses Katherine and Emma Lansing, are attached to the French Red Cross Service. They were recently bombed out of their station, and forced to seek refuge in a cellar, but immediately after the firing ceased went back to their work. Their relief station has been mentioned in the dispatches and the Misses Lansing have been cited for bravery.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who besides giving her Paris home as a hospital has been active in every type of war work, recently spoke throughout the East in the drive to enlist 25,000 trained nurses before January, 1919. She told of doing actual work among the convalescents in Paris, and said

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that the dangers of "going across" were not half so bad as the danger of "having your conscience torpedoed."

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, a trained nurse before her marriage to the brilliant Dr. Rinehart of Pittsburg, is going to stop writing best sellers and go back to her old bedside duties.

"I am willing to scrub floors," Mrs. Rinehart told the Red Cross authorities, "for I believe that no matter how humble the service each of us must play our immediate part in the carrying on of the conflict."

Besides the nurses and canteen workers who are doing such telling work in France there are a number of women doctors. Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton is the chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, and associated in the same organization are Dr. Belle Thomas and Dr. Mary Walker.

Two Unique War Jobs

A "war job" that is out of the ordinary was originated by Miss Lucy Hewitt, an American girl of social prominence, who has established more than a score of chicken farms in northern France since early spring. Miss Hewitt's procedure was to have thousands of buttons made, each one carrying the legend "I have a Chicken in France." These were sold for ten cents, the price of an incubator egg. The amount seems small, but the response has been great, for people are all willing to give, and many cannot afford larger sums.

"It costs about $400 to establish a poultry farm," Miss Hewitt said of her work, "this price including the wooden barracks provided by the French government, four incubators of 1,000 eggs each, and the salary of the former soldier who will care for the installation of the farm."

Another class of work in France is that of Miss Fannibelle Curtis, who up to the time of her departure for France was Supervisor of the Kindergartens in Greater New York. Miss Curtis is the director of a Kindergarten Unit sent to France to teach the children of the refugees "to play their way back to normality." The unit will comprise fifteen

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teachers, one worker going into each of the several devastated districts which are being reclaimed by American women with the aid of French soldiers.

Helping Out at Home

Mrs. A. S. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General, is conducting her war work mainly in co-operation with the employees of the Post Office Department. She has been instrumental in the establishing for Post Office employees a co-operative grocery store, which is doing much towards reducing the high cost of living. This store is conducted on a strictly business basis. Membership costs $1 per year. The overhead expenses are small, as members carry home their purchases, and an unused room in the Department building serves as a store. All goods are purchased at wholesale, at a saving of approximately twenty-five per cent.

A woman who is doing decidedly unique work and has released a man for "over there" is Mrs. Frank L. Briggs, of Springfield, Mass. Her husband was the pastor of the Union Evangelical Church, and when he left to join the Y. M. C. A. as the secretary in one of their huts, Mrs. Briggs offered her services in the pulpit until he returns.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., who was formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is Secretary of the Security League's Committee on Patriotism Through Education. Mrs. Preston believes that one of the most essential forms of war work is a thorough grounding of the people in the war aims of the country, and the conditions that we face. Mrs. Preston has been telling audiences that while knitting, farm work, work in the munition factories, is material, active service of the greatest importance, equally important is the spreading of the truth about the war. She believes that public opinion must not be stampeded, that there must be no losing of heart, nor fainting by the wayside.

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THE THEATRE IN REVIEW

By C. COURTENAY SAVAGE

The Theatre Goes to War

THE theatre has gone into the war service. This is a literal fact, for the Community Camp Service of the War Department has already taken over some dozen plays of established reputation, plays like "Baby Mine," "Her Soldier Boy," "Here Comes the Bride," etc., and is sending them on tour to entertain our soldiers in the making. Old and new plays are included in the list already selected, and some of the companies have finished their cantonment circuit. The productions are chosen for their fun making proclivities, and while they are playing for the men in uniform the War Department enlists the actors in war service. This service is for a stipulated period at a reduced salary. The War Department supplies all transportation, even to hotel busses, moves the scenery and baggage, supplies the local cantonment orchestra, and charges admission of twenty-five and fifty cents. Incidentally, the theatres, the Liberty Theatres, represent an immense investment running into the millions.

These Liberty Theatres are commodious, seating two to three thousand, and as fully equipped "back stage" as any first-class theatre in one of our larger cities. The touring companies get a touch of camp life, and find themselves under the strict regulations of the War Department.

There has been some little discussion against these theatres, and just how much the theatre adds to the up-keeping of the war morale is speculative, but at least the entertainments provided are the best, and give the boys a treat for the evening, and a happy reminiscence to carry "over there."

Not that "over there" will be void of all entertainment. Despite those who criticize the theatre, the closest students of the morale of the French and English troops find that the

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men are greatly elevated mentally after an hour of knock-about comedy and songs.

That is the reason that the War Department, with President Wilson as chief advisor, has decided that vaudevillians are best suited for the "Over There" performances which will be chiefly in Y. M. C. A., and Knights of Columbus, "huts." Some of our best known vaudeville entertainers have already started their work, playing to the boys billeted only a few miles back of the trenches—while others are on their way.

Elsie Janis has been in France for two or three months, and is immensely popular. She gives an entire entertainment in the various camps, learning in advance any individual "camp songs," so that the boys will know she is interested in them as a particular camp. Her greeting, "Are We Downhearted?," is received with a thunderous "No," that comes as a yell from upward of five thousand men. Miss Janis sings, dances, gives imitations, and when she leaves, the boys are ready to go back to work with a zest.

America's Over There Theatre League, which is the official organization sending performers across, was swamped with offers when they announced that vaudeville players were wanted as volunteers, over two thousand applications arriving in one day. The work of selecting the people has not been easy, as there are several points to be considered. First comes the question as to whether a woman player has any relatives in the service, as women with relatives in uniform are not allowed to perform at the camps. The next consideration is the comedy value of the offering, and the effect it will have on the boys. Comedy that brings the hearty laughs, lifting the men from any momentary state of depression, is wanted, and considered of great value. And the laughs must be clean.

The volunteer players are sent in units to give acts, but in the case of extraordinarily popular and clever players, capable of giving an entire performance, only one or two acts may constitute a unit. The players will be in uniform, the men's uniform somewhat resembling the aviator's costume,

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the women wearing a special military coat designed by Mrs. Winthrop Ames, who went across with her husband to study conditions under which the boys might have theatrical entertainment.

THE THEATRE AT HOME

THE theatre has not only kept the morale of the fighting men at a high pitch, but it has done its share to make life less of a burden for those of us who are holding President Wilson's "inner line." The President is a frequenter of the theatre, going quite regularly to Keith's in Washington where he enjoys vaudeville.

The playhouses in the larger cities, especially New York, Boston, Chicago and the cities near the camps, have been lavish with extra performances given free of charge to men in uniforms. In New York City, under Miss Grace George's patronage, there have been special Sunday evening performances of all the popular plays, as well as vaudeville shows. Frequently as many as three or four theatres have been open in one evening, the managers and players being anxious to volunteer their services. Special performances have also been given on Sunday evenings at the camps, companies playing at distances leaving New York by special train immediately after the Saturday night performance, playing in a camp sometimes three hundred miles away, and returning Sunday night. This practice will be kept up as long as there are men in training camps.

It would be unfair to conclude a mention of the theatre's war time activities without paying tribute to the patriotic work of the theatrical profession. There are a number of theatrical war relief organizations, the largest being The State Women's War Relief. But to every member of the profession belongs a measure of the success of the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross Drives. From supers to stars they have all worked conscientiously and untiringly. Every theatre has been the scene of an urgent appeal for both the Loans and the Red Cross, and in the hours that they were not playing the men and women of the stage have appeared on

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street corners, in department stores, in factories, anywhere they were asked to go, and have solicited funds.

SUMMER MUSICAL PLAYS

THE first of the summer plays was "The Kiss Burglar" which has a charming little story, some good music, and Fay Bainter.

It must be a great source of amusement to the many people in mid-Western cities who knew Miss Bainter's work for years before the East saw her, to read the many adjectives used to describe Miss Bainter. "I told you so," may be bromidic, but it is satisfying and often used.

"I have been on the stage since I was a very young girl," Miss Bainter said, in speaking of her work, "and the only reason I was not a New York success at once was that no New York manager would give me a chance. I would spend a season on stock, and then come to New York for work. It was always the same story—staying until my money was gone, and then going back to stock. I never allowed myself to grow bitter, nor to believe that I lacked talent. Finally my chance came, and —" she laughed. The inference was obvious.

Now, just to show that she is indeed versatile she is singing and dancing in musical comedy, and giving a very charming performance. "The Kiss Burglar" is clean, well-acted, and worth seeing.

Mr. Raymond Hitchcock has made a second edition of his last year's "Hitchy-Koo." It is light entertainment of the highest variety. There is no plot, just a rambling review filled with clever people, who sing, dance or amuse. The music is catchy, the girls are pretty, and Mr. Hitchcock makes his customary curtain speeches, greeting well known people in the audience by name, confiding in them what the next scene will be, etc., all in the characteristically droll manner that has made him one of our most finished comedians. As a running mate for Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Leon Errol is again in evidence. Mr. Errol does amusing stage falls, and his acrobatic dancing is a delight. The new production con-

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tains much that is of the slap stick variety, and for the next year slap stick comedy, which amuses without making one think, is bound to be popular.

A third new production is "Rock-a-Bye Baby." This is Miss Mayo's farce, "Baby Mine" set to music. The comedy is what might be termed "failure-proof" and the music, by Jerome Kern, is dainty and tinkling, even though it does occasionally stop the action of the piece. The cast contains some well-known players, and the usual pretty girls.

"The Follies of 1918," Mr. Ziegfeld's annual crop of beauty and nonsense is a summer arrival that always diverts, more so this year than previously, for the producer has given his entertainment an even more elaborate setting than usual, provided a larger number of heralded "beauties" and more fun. The comedy section of the production is headed by Will Rogers, who as the lassoing cowboy in a monologue of philosophy and wit, pinions current issues on the jester's tongue. "To joke on the topics of the day one must be a careful student of the news. About three-quarters of the laughs that I manage to get come from quips on modern day subjects, and I read the newspapers constantly, particularly the editorials, so that I will have a firm basis for my observations. Extemporaneous wit must be current, and constantly changed," declares Rogers.

LOOKING AHEAD

THE theatrical season of 1918-19 will be watched with keen interest by those who study the psychology of the diversions popular in war time. Comedy is sure to be the favorite, and it is a question whether plays with war settings will draw. There have been many indefinite announcements made regarding the new season but none of the producers have as yet named the dates on which they will offer new plays, and in most cases the new plays are not announced, further than the fact that they have been tried out "somewhere in the East." This somewhere is apt to be Atlantic City, which is a favorite place for the showing of new plays, the cosmopolitan audiences of that resort being considered

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a good test for success. Washington is popular for the same reason.

Of the larger firms, Cohan & Harris have been making new productions since Easter, most of them along the line of American comedy which has made this firm popular. There is a rumor that Mr. George Cohan will play next season, and this fact is very likely, for Mr. Cohan is popular and capable. He has been appearing in war benefits, often as frequently as two or three times a week, and has probably proved to himself that the public still desires his nasal twang and his acrobatic dancing.

The Shuberts have tried out numerous plays, and probably have many others that will be put into rehearsal immediately after the season starts. They are among the largest producers, and their season's activities always covers a large range of interesting offerings.

Mr. Al. Woods is another extensive producer. He, too, has been active, more active than most theatrical managers, for he has actually ready to show in New York City, plays which have not only been tried, and pronounced successful, by other cities, but have enjoyed long runs. "Friendly Enemies," which calls for Louis Mann and Sam Bernard to appear together, has enjoyed great prosperity in Chicago. It is a war play of American settings, with a very anti-German angle. Another war play is "My Boy," a novelty requiring only two characters.

"Helen of the High Hand" is a new play by Arnold Bennett promised for next season, and after two years in "Nothing But the Truth" Willie Collier will play in "Nothing But Lies."

The Selwyns have several productions that are ready for their metropolitan premiers, notable among them being "Tea for Three," which requires only three characters. Mr. Belasco has one play scheduled so far, a war play entitled "Daddies," while out in Los Angeles Oliver Morosco has tried out several new plays, some of which are sure to be seen in the East.

The summer season has been notable for several "all

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star" stock companies which have been offering standard successes as well as trying out new plays. Stuart Walker has had a company in Indianapolis for a number of weeks, and recently offered "Seven Up," which, judging from local criticism, is a success. It's author is a new writer for the stage, Alta May Coleman, who gained her experience by being a press representative. A stock company in Milwaukee has been particularly successful, many of America's best known players being in this organization. In Toronto another company has tried out new plays—one of them written around the life of Phineas T. Barnum—while Henry Miller, as has been his custom for some seasons past, has a company in San Francisco where he has offered old and new productions.

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FINANCIAL SITUATION

By W. S. COUSINS

TRADE and industry in every department are running along at top speed, but with a sharply drawn distinction between essential and non-essential products. There is, in fact, a tendency to criticize some of the rulings of the Government on this important question, for it is obvious that many lines of business, while not directly contributory to the military necessities of the Government, are nevertheless indispensable in their relation to the health and comforts of the people at home. Many articles of luxury now being manufactured in this country are exchanged for articles of direct military value; and profits made from the manufacture of such articles return in part at least to the Government in the shape of taxes and subscriptions to Liberty Bonds.

FINANCING "BIG BUSINESS"

SOME idea of the difficulties which the leaders of the big business corporations are now meeting with in the financial operation of their plants may be had from an observation of their recent application to the borrowing markets. Despite the enormous cash receipts of these giant corporations due to the greatly increased products at ever-increasing prices, many of them have not only been unable to complete contemplated expansions, but in many cases to provide for current running expenses. Only a few may be mentioned at this time, and these include: The Bethlehem Steel Company $50,000,000 in serial 7 per cent gold notes; Armour and Company's $60,000,000 issue of Convertible Gold debentures; American Telephone and Telegraph Company $45,000,000 in 7 per cent notes; Procter & Gamble Company $25,000,000 bonds, costing the Company over 8 per cent; and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, through the agency of the War

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Finance Corporation, $17,320,000 at 7 per cent, for the purpose of refunding a maturing 5 per cent obligation. An additional $34,435,000 of the same issue will be refunded at the same rate through direct agreement with the bondholders.

It may seem strange that corporations with such tremendous gross incomes should be compelled to resort to the loan market for funds with which to keep the wheels of progress in motion, especially in view of the high rates which investors are demanding for their loanable funds. A great many corporations are facing similar conditions, and they are meeting them by pruning their expense sheets of every item which might be considered excessive and non-essential, and borrowing just what is absolutely necessary to keep them from defaulting on current obligations. Excessive interest rates serve their purpose in that they discourage reckless borrowing and encourage careful calculation before an appeal to the loan market is made. It is well recognized that it is not wise business policy to pay from 7 to 9 per cent for funds to carry on a business which may not have paid that much profit on the original investment of capital which is tied up permanently in the enterprise and which takes all the risk of loss through unprofitable operation. Many of the new loans are for short maturities and should not therefore constitute a permanent handicap to the right kind of operation, and business men are of course looking forward to the day when interest rates will come back to normal. Conservative investors will of course give first consideration to the security of their principal, and in the issues of the higher grade there is always the possibility of an additional profit by reason of an appreciation in the market value of such securities.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

ONE of the problems introduced by the War is that of the financing of public utilities. In normal times, public utility securities are held in very high regard because of the universal demand for the services rendered by the companies, the rate of compensation fixed as a rule by Civic Commissioners, and the comparatively small percentage of

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loss through " bad accounts," most or all of the service being paid in cash in small lots by households. In war times, however, with the increasing cost of labor and raw materials, many of the utility companies have found their financial position very embarrassing, and not a few of them, including the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, have begun to fear actual bankruptcy.

As a rule the public is not very much in favor of a rise in the cost of such necessities as gas and electric light, power, car fare, etc. The dollar may shrink in its purchasing power, but there is a distinct aversion to the addition of a penny or two to the proverbial nickle for a car ride. But in many cases these advances have been granted, and they have been absolutely necessary, not only to preserve the investment value of the securities of the corporation, but also to enable the corporation to pay the wages of its employes. There have been hundreds of increases of greater or lesser magnitude granted utility corporations in the last year, and in many instances these were granted by, and through, the co-operation of the consuming public. The utility which has been able to secure the good will of consumers by rendering adequate service, promptly redressing justified grievances and using every endeavor to foster and build up the prosperity of the community in which it operates, has had little difficulty in making its consuming public realize that under existing conditions, a utility is entitled to adequate pay for adequate service rendered.

An analysis of the rate situation existing throughout the United States will show that in almost every instance where there has been concerted opposition by the consuming public to a proposed advance in utility rates, the utility has been one which has not enjoyed good relations with the public which it serves. Wherever utility managers have been vitally interested and personal factors in the growth and prosperity of the communities which they serve, they have encountered no great amount of opposition in advancing rate schedules to a living level. The utility organizations in which service to the customer has been the first consideration are

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the organizations which have had the smallest amount of difficulty in securing adequate pay for such service.

Statistics collected by the American Electric Railway Association giving the financial transactions of electric railways for the first quarter of 1918 as compared with the same period of 1917, show that operating revenues increased 2.54 per cent, and operating expenses 11.17 per cent, while net incomes decreased 13.79 per cent. The operating ratio for the country increased from 65.68 per cent of gross in 1917 to 71.20 per cent of gross in 1918.

The cities under the jurisdiction of the Second District, New York Public Service Commission, are fast recognizing the necessity for higher fares. Twelve communities have agreed to waive franchise rights, should the Public Service Commission declare the need. Two other cities are making examination of the books of their street railways with the idea of granting increases should the examination prove the need.

Out of the sixty-seven cities in the United States having more than 100,000 population, a six-cent fare is in effect in thirteen, three have increased fares through the zone system, four have abolished reduced rate tickets, four cities have asked for a seven-cent fare with additional charges for transfers, twelve have asked for a six-cent fare, two have asked for permission to charge for transfers and thirteen for relief in other forms.

OUR TRADE WITH EUROPEAN NEUTRALS

TRADE of the United States with the neutral countries of Europe in the fiscal year 1918 is the smallest in many years, while that of 1917 was the largest in the history of our commerce.

This term, the "European Neutrals" includes of course the six countries Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the exports to the six European Neutrals, above named, aggregate in the fiscal year 1918 about $125,000,000 against practically

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$400,000,000 in 1917, $320,000,000 in 1916, $380,000,000 in 1915, and $183,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war.

Breadstuffs, meats, fruits, food oils, oil cake, cotton, tobacco, petroleum, gasoline, copper, iron, leather and naval stores were normally our chief exports to the now neutral countries of Europe. As all of these countries, with a single exception, border upon or are commercially adjacent to Germany, it goes without saying that the exports to them in the articles which would be required by Germany for military purposes, or otherwise, increased rapidly after the opening of the war and continued to increase until the entrance of the United States into the war rendered necessary the restriction of the movement of this class of material to any and all countries from which it might "leak" into Germany or any of the Central Powers.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries alone increased from 40 million dollars in the fiscal year 1914 to practically $200,000,000 in 1915, and those to the entire neutral group, above named, from $183,000,000 in 1914 to $382,000,000 in 1915 and $393,000,000 in 1917. With the entrance of the United States into the war in April, 1917, conditions instantly changed, and the exports to Neutrals, which had been 325 million dollars in the ten months ending with April, 1917, dropped to 108 millions in the ten months ending with April, 1918, or just one-third that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, while for the single month of May, 1918, the total to the six Neutrals was but about 8,000,000 against about $32,000,000 in April of the preceding year.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WHILE conditions in the stock market have been directly related to the rise and fall of the fortunes of war on the battlefields of Europe, it is also true that professional manipulation has been very largely responsible for Stock Market fluctuations during the past few months. On many days when the prices of high grade industrials and railroad shares broke wide open, or soared to new high points,

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there has been nothing to account for such movements but the activities of professional operators. It is obvious that at such times the stock market is unsafe for the "investor" of moderate means.

A series of interesting compilations published by the Annalist shows that while in the ten-months period prior to November last the total stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange had depreciated to the extent of $5,093,834,263, the succeeding six months, up to the middle of May, had brought about a recovery in the share list of approximately $1,233,552,047, or more than 30 per cent. Little or no recovery has been made in the general bond market, however, so that the losses there remain unchanged.

HIGH TAXES AFFECT BOND MARKET

PROSPECT of high increases in Federal taxes are affecting the bond market somewhat unfavorably at this time, and little activity may be expected until the Government announces its tax program. The movement among security holders to shift their investments to securities paying a higher rate of return in order to offset the higher imposts the Government proposes to exact will more likely accelerate than diminish as the days go by. Other investors continue to search out tax-exempt issues, but the available supply of this class of securities is growing scarcer daily and is commanding high premiums.

Under the abnormal conditions prevailing, the existing wealth of the world is undergoing a process of radical redistribution. As a result of the tremendous rise in wages a larger portion of it is falling to the laboring classes, and their gain is made at the expense of the possessors of securities with fixed incomes. While many of the workingmen have increased their scale of expenditures up to their higher earnings, there is no doubt that a large number of them are laying aside a good part of their wages under the spur of the thrift campaign now being conducted. Here is a reservoir of savings which will be ready to be tapped after the war is over and Liberty Loan flotations have ceased.

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NEW BOOKS

By CHARLES FRANCIS REED

A New Book on Germany

FORMER United States Ambassador Gerard's new book on Germany,[1] "Face to Face with Kaiserism," lacks the great interest created by his first book only because it is, in a certain measure, a continuation of his first volume, and because much of the general thought contained in his pages is known to those of the American public who have, since the war, carefully followed the books that have been written about Germany.

This does not intend to convey the impression that "Face to Face with Kaiserism" is not of great interest. It is, and Mr. Gerard is a man of keen observation, who tells what he has seen in a straightforward manner that is satisfying. After reading his newest work the reader is convinced of his great sincerity and the care with which he has prepared every statement, lest he should be misleading. The most vital chapters of the book, to my mind, are those comprising an hitherto unpublished diary that Mr. Gerard kept at random and for his own personal satisfaction. Its comments are enlightening and frequently amusing. Two other chapters that will probably be instructive and revealing, especially to those Americans who are not at all familiar with the habits and customs of the German people, are on the women of the country, especially those of court circles, and of the home life and brutality of the nation. In America, living as we do in a state of cultured refinement that is not equalled in any of the European countries (an American boy, one of Pershing's men, recently described to me the shocked minds of his comrades at conditions they found in the small towns of France), we can hardly picture a mob of working people, men and

[1] "Face to Face with Kaiserism," by James W. Gerard. Geo. H. Doran Company. $2.00 net.

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women, undressing on the beach, scorning a two-cent bathing pavilion,—yet Mr. Gerard uses that incident to describe the animal-like mentality of the working people of one city.

"Face to Face with Kaiserism" is one more valuable book in the hand primer series that is needed in this country to help fight the mass of insidious German propaganda that has been carried on in all sections of our land. It is a book of sterling characterization, throwing a vivid light again and again on the traits and customs of the Kaiser and the men and women who surround him and, with him, are responsible for this war.

The Amazing Interlude—Also a New Novel

A book from the pen of Mary Roberts Rinehart has grown to many ardent admirers of the work of our native writers to mark another milestone in the history of American literature. This may sound like praise offered with too free a pen, but Mrs. Rinehart is capable of two things: telling a good story and giving an action story literary polish not often found in books that are filled with what is best described by that old-fashioned phrase, "breathless suspense."

"The Amazing Interlude,"[2] the novel that is the cause of the foregoing, belongs in the same class as the author's "K." It is the story of a little mid-westerner who is lifted by the great war from her place before the permanent back drop "the great Scene Painter" apparently intended for her, and crossing strange seas finds herself conducting a soup kitchen not far from the Belgian firing lines. To describe the actual story, giving it denouement, is to my mind always a serious fault of any critic, but to say that Mrs. Rinehart has made Sara Lee Kennedy an everyday young person who plays her part with great naturalness, is mild praise. Mrs. Rinehart has a really remarkable faculty for drawing the melodramatic and yet making it appear close to the commonplace. Her hero, Henri, a man whose real identity we can only guess at, is just the kind of a fellow any American

[2] "The Amazing Interlude," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. The Geo. H. Doran Company. $1.40 net.

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would like his sister to marry, while to mention the fact that Mrs. Rinehart has been in Belgium since the war tells all the readers that the background of her new story is historically correct.

"The Amazing Interlude" is not unnecessarily amazing; it is something far better—it is real, and likable, a novel of love and service.

There is a remote,—and please remember that word remote,—suggestion of David Grayson in "Professor Latimer's Progress,"[3] a new anonymous novel by "an American author of reputation." The publishers have called it a novel; it is rather a series of cleverly constructed essays on contemporaneous life,—allowing such characters as the garage man, the motion picture "queen," the ex-newspaper man, to bring vividly before the reader in their conversations clever philosophy and often amusing comment. Manning, the ex-newspaperman, is a virile character, and when he and Professor Latimer discuss God and this present war, the result is more satisfying than much that Mr. Wells has attempted on the same subject. The whole book is sound and satisfying, for, like the Professor, there are many of us on whom the war had come down heavily, and we are blindly seeking a cure,—an answer.

Professor Latimer's Progress is not "heavy"; on the contrary, it is decidedly entertaining. Every reader who has ever "toured" is sure to like the garage man, and the book as a whole is food for gentle thought.

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[3] "Professor Latimer's Progress," Anonymous. Henry Holt & Company. $1.40 net.

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